REELY JOURNAL.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, en street, between Third and Fourth. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE,—Daily Journal 2; Weekly Journal \$2 50. money sent in registered letters only at our risk,

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkins h, Berry's Station. town. ndler, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins

## MONDAY APRIL 17 1865

oth, the distinguished actor, if guilty of having assassinated President Lincoln, should be high that our people could see him by telescopes om all portions of the continent.

We have no doubt that John Wilkes Booth, though a man of great histrionic genius, has a road streak of insanity in his nature; but the ridences of his long-contemplated, deliberatey-considered, and terribly-executed crime exlude and make impossible all considerations million necks-one for the private thought and feeling of every loyal man in the United States. About thirty-three years ago, the elder Booth the father of Wilkes, Edwin, etc., came to this city upon a theatrical engagement. He sent for us to his hotel with many but very queer compliments. We went. He received us kindly, but strangely. In a little while, he asked us if we were "armed." "Not, much," we swered. "Well, how much," said he. We

drew from our pocket a spring-knife, presented to us two days before and gave it into his ands, showing him how it was to be used. He instantly raised it on high and exclaimed in his tragic style, "What is to save you now?" We is your fear of this pistol!" He responded in a ost joyous laugh, "Oh I don't care for knives or pistols, as I know you don't, but I wanted to find you worthy to be be my friend." We teld him that we had not thus far found him worthy He then asked us to go up to his room and see some of his departed friends. Having an

awful prejudice against the sight of ghosts, we eclined. He urged. We yielded. We went with him, and he introduced us to twelve or fifteen roosters, hens, and pullets, his travelling companions through the country, saying that they were his deceased friends, and telling us the name of each. His solemnity was evidence of his sincerity. There was no hypocrisy in his soul.

The next night he was advertised for his third ppearance at the Theatre. An immense crowd embled. He didn't show himself. Impatience became irrepressible, and the people in the house had their money returned at the door As we passed down a cross-street, a well-known ice from a carriage exclaimed, "Halloo lave you been at the Theatre?" "Yes " we "What sort of an audience was there?" A tremendous one." "Did they see Booth?"
No, and Booth treated them like a — dog!"

eper of the city jail. Poor Booth was in his ping. He had been taken in a state of unnan the blackest negro in Kentucky. We elped him away from the city, and when he

l insanity as the slightest reason for the spar of President Lincoln's murderer from the llows. We mention them simply because, at time like this, they may be interesting to hat he should, if possible, be hung higher than

THE NEW PRESIDENT .- The sudden and start ing death of President Lincoln has devolved the United States. On vesterday Chief Jus-Chase administered to him the Presidential aid: "The duties are mine; I will discharge em, trusting in God." The ordinary solemnity ken down by assassination, was lying in e at the Capitol; the hearts of the people ere melting with grief, and great perils were threatening the nation's existence. How ulably important the duties thus assumed Andrew Johnson! But said he, "The duties e mine; I will discharge them, trusting in

the nation's sake, for the cause of our bleed rty ties, and devoting himself with singleness dignity of his great office. His vow is ged to the whole country. He is now the is administration of the Government will love for the country and the inestin ples on which the Government is based sue toward him the same course that we ting him n all that he shall rightly de and kindly but earnestly opposing him in all

rve further remarks upon the new sition of affairs resulting from the death of lent Lincoln and the mauguration of Pres-

der of Gen. Lee, Jefferson Davis paused in is flight, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and issued vis labors to explain and excuse the evacuaenpation of those two places had compelled om them "and strike telling blows upon the erest shocks of war, "shall never be abane people not to despair, but to stand up bravefor the "Confederacy." We believe that avis knew at the date of this absurd address ess condition, and that Virginia must be er the address was published in the Raleigh of Davis's utterances to the South, basely ty, that the people who have suffered so from this wicked rebellion are not to be r this strife continues, reduced as it is to

The continued firmness of the gold mar-

mpared with some of the rebel military the old Jersey prison-ship of the revoTUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

OUR DUTY .- The sudden death of President coln is attended not only by profound sorrow for the loss of him to the nation, but the most anxious solicitude for the administration of his uccessor, Andrew Johnson. The change thus occurring in the chief department of the Gov ernment is felt to involve new perils to the country. We deeply mourn the decease of Abraham Lincoln, believing, as we do, that he had determined upon a course which promised an early pacification of the war; but we have reason to believe, upon information already in our possession, that it is the purpose of Presi-

lent Johnson to carry out the measures of adustment which Mr. Lincoln left in an incipient state. This assurance is exceedingly gratifying to us, and it will certainly give new hope and confidence to the people everywhere. It is, therefore, the duty of patriotic men to withhold, for the present at least, all expressions of fear as to the successful conduct of the Government under the new auspices so suddenly inaugurated. Surely the American people are unchanged in mind or heart; they are the same in might and purpose as they were before the assassin's deadly asault. Andrew Johnson is now the President of the United States, and it becomes us all to await with patience the development of his cutive policy before we pronounce him anfit for the exalted post he holds. Despite his faults, he has the brains and the will to carry the nation forward, without interruption to its high and glorious destiny. Our armies covered with victory, are still in the field; our navy, unequalled in the world, is equipped and floating on the sea: and the loval American

for any and every sacrifice to sustain their The enemies of the Union will not lose the resent opportunity for discouraging the hopes of loyal men. It is their purpose now to disparage the new President, and augur illy of his arse. We admonish them to beware in time. They have already instigated the assassination of President Lincoln, and now they seek to destroy the power of his successor by half-disguised words of treason. Let them, we repeat take imely warning, lest they be required to emu-

people, with unabating patriotism, stand ready

late the cowardly flight of Booth. At no period within the last four years was the duty of patriotic men more urgent than now to stand unfalteringly by the authorities of the nation. We believe that the day of peace is near at hand, when our blessed Union will be re established on a broad and enduring basis. The great work of restoration is in progress, and let every man who loves the flag give his heart and soul to the cause.

THE BLOCKADE PROCLAMATION .- A few days raising the blockade and closing the ports along the southern Atlantic coast. The proclamation ppeared somewhat anomalous, and it has been asked what is meant by raising the blockade and admits of a simple solution, if reference is made to the legal bearings of a blockade in the purriew of international law.

For the last two centuries, as the Washington Chronicle says, it has been established by the aw of nations that paper blockades are neither legal nor effectual. If one nation proposes to lockade the ports of another with which it is at war, a mere proclamation is not sufficient. An efficient naval force must be detailed to prevent ingress or egress at the ports blockaded, otherwise there is no real blockade, and vessels ntering into or departing from hostile ports are not held to be liable to the pains and penalties of blockade-running.

The Governments of France and England have, as we believe, erroneously applied this law to the existing state of affairs in this country, and have intimated that they should not respect the blockade of the Southern ports unless it was made effectual, precisely in the same between two nations. A blockade was thereby our Government that the President, under an ordinary writer. that right still clearer, the law of July 13, 1861, was passed, empowering the President to close amation, in pursuance of that law. It is true that a large naval force has been detailed to "blockade" the Southern ports; but this is word is used by writers on the law of nations. The United States Government was not obliged by the law of nations to "blockade" the South- sinks into ennui. ern ports by an effective force; for the closing of those ports was merely an official act of the President in obedience to the law passed by Congress. Had the Southern Confederacy been "foreign power," the mere proclamation of he President would have been only a "paper blockade." But, under the Constitution and the laws of Congress, the President had a right

to close any ports and make them no longer The stationing of vessels at these ports was erely a measure of police. They were placed there to see that the municipal regulations of the Executive were carried out. This point has een twice judicially decided-once in Maine, by Judge Ware, the oldest Federal Judge, and he most honored authority on questions of admiralty law now living in the country, and once by Judge Betts, of New York, whose long experience in admiralty cases has made him one of our most valued authorities in the country. We believe that the same point has come, either directly or incidentally, before the Suereme Court, and that the opinion of that triounal has been in conformity with that of the District Judges above mentioned. It thus appowers, that a regular blockade must be made

entirely untenable. The Government, did, however, blockade the Southern ports as rigorously as though the late Confederacy had been a foreign nation; and the aw officers of Great Britain, with that stupidit and negligence which characterized their action n the Alabama case, have made the great bluner which it is supposed the proclamations of esterday will correct. There is no longer even he pretence of a Southern Confederacy or of any "belligerent power" opposed to the United States. The President, with his usual practical sagacity, has taken the earliest opportunity to "intimate" to foreign powers that the municioal laws of the United States must be respected, and the gigantic naval and military resources which we have shown, both on sea and land. will probably cause that intimation to be repected. The time has now come when the United States can exercise that legal authority wer all its ports which belongs to every inde-

pendent sovereign power. announces that negotiations are now in prog-ress between Generals Sherman and Johnston for the surrender of the army of the latter. The ituation in which General Johnston's army was placed by the surrender of Lee gives credit to the intelligence. General Lee, in an interview with General Grant, announced his intention to communicate with Johnston at as early a date as possible and urge him to surrender, that eace might be restored without the useless hedding of additional blood. General Lee has doubtless carried out his intention. The surender of Johnston, the capture of General Forrest's command at Selma, and the fall of Mobile, already announced, will put an end at once to the entire rebel military organization east of the Mississippi. The situation thus pre sented promises the complete cessation of hoscheering the prospect is to every patriotic heart! The nation's redemption from war and blood-

niles from this city, at 11 o'clock on Sunday noney, clothing, &c. Eight of the marauders Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson county, and robbed him of a horse, money, jewellery, and the

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL. Take care when you buy that you are not

He who tumbles into the sea is likely to have The hardest shower we ever experienced wa

If a woman loses her last husband and is soon alled on by a rich widower, the visit quite dis-Men don't like watery graves. The very fish

s will sooner die on the land than in the sea.

A pair of lovers often talk together like two otists-a conversation all made up of eyes. The shores of the ocean is a great place for

If you hear a man always denouncing cun ning, see if you cannot discern the fox in his

ften to his mind what the cap is to his eyes. The only deception and injury we are apt to give are self-deception and self-injury. If some men are resolved not to deceive their llow-men, they should look and talk like ras-

Stolidity is sometimes a perfect defence mainst cunning, as the shell of a tortoise is gainst a fox's teeth. A lady, if asked to marry a man, unlike many

The dwellers upon Massachusetts Bay have been known to take fifty bushels of clams a day, nd in clammy weather a hundred and fifty. We hear of stupid weather. All sorts of

"Who wouldn't be a wife?" softly says the laims many a matron When a bread-vender drives through the

reets, calling "hot rolls," thousands of peo-The tyrant of the day-old King Coal.

How to catch fleas-go where they are. The worst organ-grinder-a hollow tooth that lays the deuce.

Are the minutes relating to an affair of honor lways drawn up by the seconds? Don't drink too much over night, else vou enough in the morning.

Beer will grow motherly, and young women re like beer. Many an old man pulls his beard because he

has no hair. ism not visible.

How cheap an honest man's character is acquired! Pay your debts, don't borrow money, nor twist your kitten's neck off, or disturb a congregation, etc., till your business is done.

germs in the hands of the educator.

only be developed.

be valuable if he only wrote what he did not surrendered or been dispersed. copy. The author, unlike a partner, should always only say "I," and no other word. who has made himself rich, that commits sui- to deal leniently with rebels and traitors. This not a "blockade" in the sense in which the that kills himself. The miser grows old enjoy- a spirit abroad in the South magnanuity is a ing rather than wearied of life; but the heir crime and a blunder. The result, therefore, who comes into possession of his active gains

> whatever temporary changes take place in the general administration. President Johnson has with which he is now charged, that he may realize, as did his predecessor, the immovable support of all patriotic men. May Heaven pros-

\$500. Our correspondent is informed that a guerilla gang, numbering fifteen, have been in he neighborhood for a month past. Here is

case which some while since elicited much discussion in the United States.

SURRENDER OF WALKER TAYLOR AND HIS MEN.-Maj. Walker Taylor and twenty of his men arrived in the city on Monday on the Evansville mail steamer. Taylor has surndered himself and command to the Federal authorities. The surrender took place in Meade county. The Major and his men are now in the Military Prison in this city, and we resume that they will be released on oath and

Major-General Washburne has tendered is resignation to General Thomas, said resigation to take effect on May 1st. The General elieves that the war is nearly over, and he deention to private interests. He has been in the service four years.

ery extensive and heavy works at Chattanooga, among which are machine-shops, saw-mills; water works, and large warehouses for the storage of supplies-all evincing a determination to hold it permanently as a military post. PUBLIC LAWS .-- Any one desiring a copy of

of the Legislature, which met in January, 1865, night, and robbed several of the citizens of ean be supplied with the pamphlet edition by

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEATH-THE SPIRIT AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS .- To-day the burial ceremonies over the remains of Hon. Abraham incoln, late President of the United States, will take place in Washington City. The whole nation is humbled at his untimely grave, and as a kefitting tribute to his memory we forego the discussion of ordinary events, and surrender r usual editorial space to extracts from various public journals touching the sudden and terrible calamity which has overtaken the

The New York World, of Saturday morning ast, in the course of the leading editorial on the Presidential assassination, says:

"Our history has no parallel to this. Such heart. Other Presidents have died while holdng the same high place-Harrison and Taylor; but both died in the ordinary course of nature, and the nation's grief then had no such pang in it as this which is now given by the shot of an "The cry of the murderer as he leaped from

the President's box and ran across the stage, 'sic semper tyrannis,' betrays no madman's renzy. The plot included the murder of Secretary Seward also, and all the circumstances show that the same political fury and hate which lit the flames of the great rebellion inspired these hellish deeds; and by so much as bese detract from the splendor of our triumph its utter subjugation, by so much do they brand with a deeper and more damning infamy its plotters, its leaders, its abettors, its sympaizers, its character in impartial history. "Let every city, town, and street, and lane,

nd house, and farm of the whole North become to-day but the wards of an infinite prison shut in and secure the villains who have one this thing. Let every man be an officer of the law to search them out and bring them to mmary and condign justice. The machinery of government has already been set in motion out let there be no escape for them if that should "Into what proportions this calamity will vet

evelop, no human eye can now foresee. Its effect upon the political future of the Ination will at least not be such as when a dynasty is verthrown. Our laws provide for the succession to such remote degrees that even assassination cannot leave the nation without a visible leader and head. "Andrew Johnson to-day becomes the Presi-

dent of the United States, and the chief political consequences which will follow from this tragedy will be mainly such as his personal character and political opinions, especially on the subject of reconstruction, shall determine. May God give him wisdom to discharge worthily the duties of his great office."

The New York Times, on the morning suceeding the fatal evening when the intelligence of the deed reached that city, and as if too full of grief for utterance, contains only the follow-"The events of last night in Washington will strike with profound horror the whole Ameri-

The following is an extract from the leading editorial of the Philadelphia American and Ga-

can people. At this moment of writing, we

have only a partial announcement of the facts,

zette of the 17th inst. : "There is a singular array of circumstan connected with this murder which are well calculated to confound us—the manner in which it | Mr. Seward? If the assassintions were the rewas executed, the strange impunity enjoyed by - had been deeply laid and skilfully carried into All the energies with which nations have la- effect. Perhaps the most painful feature of the bored and signalized themselves once existed as event is that the murder took place in the presits crimes with an unpardonble sin. ence of Mrs. Lincoln. The exclamation of the wretch after the deed was done, indicates that ages, who sowed gunpowder instead of making he is a Virginian, the Latin quotation being the nanner as would be required in case of a war it, when we attempted to compound what can motto of that State. It seems unaccountable that the assassination should not have been atmoment when Virginia has submitted to the Every man's opinions about education would authority of the Union, and her armies have all

"The act will, unfortunately, have the tendency to create a wide-spread and determined In London, it is he who is born rich, not he desire to put a stop at once to any disposition will be not less a terrible calamity to the South than to the nation.

"The Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee cause. He stood true in the Senate when all around were false, and in the hour when treason description. We, therefore, entertain no fears for him whatever, and believe that he will be out to show himself worthy of the high trust just as stanch a man as we need in this emergency."

The following touching reference to the melancholy event is from the Chicago Journal: "We cannot write with composure or speak without emotion. And it were vain to attempt to convey, in human words, any conception of the grief that is devouring our hu-

man hearts. totally inadequate to express the solemuity of the hour—a vain attempt to utter the unutterable woe. The weeds of sombre and white that clothe the city do not, cannot give any but very trifling intimation of the city's sorrow. "The tolling bells, the weeds of mourning,

the bowed heads, the streaming eyes, the choked speech, the silent salutation-how idle, after all, are all these to tell the story of our affliction, and to speak what we feel, as we sink vercome, overmastered, overwhelmed by this, the Republic's unprecedented bereavement. "We can but lay our faces on the earth in

ognition of Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand, and turning an eve upward, mean the words that we cannot speak. gaged in the African slave trade, has been tried | Farewell to the good and faithful servant, to the second Father of his country, "with all kind

The Philadelphia Age, the Democratic organ f that city says:

The Buffalo (New York) Courier says: "We have no words in which to speak of the the telegraph brought us news last night. President Lincoln is murdered; Secretary Seward

ount the slender details given elsewhere. "This is a horror unspeakable, and the mind | condition of affairs. staggers in the attempt to contemplate either from the blow by which our President has that encouragement that will enable him to fallen. To find a parallel for the hideous event bring the country forth from the fearful and we must go back a thousand years, and seek for appalling circumstances which now surround it. It must needs be a calmer moment than this in 'prove equal to the duty before him. If he be 'day on the supposition of being a deserter.

ssibility, the assassination of our President war, and while he was devoting himself in the nost liberal spirit to an adjustment with the rebels, was perhaps the one event never thought | President Lincoln, is the unspeakable indignaof, still less looked for. The intelligence of it | tion and horror at the manner of his taking off, ame with a force the more astounding and appalling because the land was just then decking erself in the richest regalia of joy-a joy in which gratitude and esteem toward the Presient were largely mingled, The intense and universal expression of profoundest mourning testifies how deeply, in the hour of our counof Abraham Lincoln have enshrined him in the

"He is dead. It is now a poor satisfaction to

our curses on the head of the wretch who per-

and Jackson, he will wiell a more potent scepter through all coming time. If doomed rebellion could have added a find seal to its infamy and damnation, it has affixed that seal in the assassination of the nation's wice chosen ruler." The Chicago Times (Democratic) says on the

stand why they should have been the former ers should wish to strike then down. Events of the two days prior to the eccurrence of the hope would remain for it? Vhat, in the minds this conciliatory policy and lefeat the Virginia sult of a conspiracy, this is the solution. If to be hoped, for the credit of human nature,

Democracy may well mours the death of Abra-

"The country may be happily disappointed in probability. At this wriing, the intelligence s that Mr. Seward is still living, and that he may recover. We pray God that he will. His life s a new value now, since the chief command has fallen into so uncertair hands."

fill it as he filled it. An age produces but one Washington. Abraham Lincoln was the Washington of this generation—the second Father of

itself in the following appropriate terms: "The American people have cause for grief on mourns not alone for he Executive and r Minister of State, but for the shame that | tice of God for its punishment." any one who has ever borne the name of American should sully the pages of history with

such an attrocious deed. "The rebellion has added another to its long President Lincoln was last night mortally erent rights, and under the forms of war. Bu recently so manifest a desire and intention to bloody office of assassin! Woe be to those men, may prove fatal. May Heaven avert such a nitude to the calamity that has been wrought. Where that retribution will end, and where it will be visited, it is not difficult to imagine.

"The present and future effect of this hor wful crime, the appalling calamity, of which rible affair upon the country it is impossible to predict. It may revolutionize for a while the country, or, more properly speaking, may par-"Mr. Andrew Johnson has already been in

which the people shall attempt an observation | weak, the greater the reason for supporting of their new and sorrowful situation. Let it | him. Let us forget the past, and clinging to the suffice for the present to say that the hand of one great end, the rescue of our country, let us the fiend incarnate who smote down President | stand by the Government, because that Government is all that stands between us and utter

ruin, desolation, anarchy, and assassination." The Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th says "The bullet that pierced the head of President Lincoln touched the heart of the nation. No event since the death of Washington has se

"Added to the grief that would have bee felt at the death of one so well respected as which we cannot help ascribing to a fanatical sympathy with the blackest and bloodiest treaon that the world ever saw. "Then it is a reflection, full of mournfulness hat words are weak to tell, that after a life of

such hard labor, and years of such harassing

anxieties, seasons of the deepest gloom, and no

ermission in the heaviest cares, President Lincoln should be struck down just as he had gained the public confidence and appreciationn the blaze of victory and the dawn of peace. "We can only trust that in his case, as in that of the assassination of William of Orange, the ionate grief of the people will strengthen their public spirit, animate every bosom to serve the country with a higher devotion than ever; and that thus, under Divine Providence, whose mysterious ways to perform wonders the ages testify, as the poet sings, good may be

wrought out of a calamity, that, to the finite

nses, seems almost unbearable."

The Cincinnati Times, in the course of a very fine editorial, speaks as follows: Booth-a name henceforward to be men tioned in hours of darkness as a sound of terror-to be whispered for all ages in the ears of children, as hideous gnomes and ghouls are whispered-to be our Guy of Faux, with hues of murder for, the old traditional picture under the people and the genius of the nation will well | the vaults of the Commons which stills the babes of England-was but an instrument, such and become invested with a mora power which as his pistol and his dagger. The real ruffian is the rebel chief. Place his features upon the shoulders of his emissary, and we shall have an

epitome of the great tragedy. 'The world will read it so. Ever will men see a double figure stalk at midnight, with blood upon its garments. Ever will they is countrymen, he has passed to a grander and the burly hand of Booth, bearing the countenance of Davis. Ever will their hearts chill at the thought of a little sharp report, a cruel puff of smoke, and the prostrate form of a great and good man, who would not have harmed a fellow-being in the world. And ever will they cry for vengeance. Vengeance! Why, what have these to pay for their dark deed? Can they render back his pure life by their's of perjury and murder? Can such as they pay down the price of the treasure they have stolen, or mend the golden bowl that's broken at the fountain, or twist again the silver cord that's loosed?

"They cannot escape. The gyves are already on their wrists. The earth dare not conceal them. They may not hide themselves upon the multitudinous seas incarnadine. The very rays of light, the stars, the quiet beams of the moon will point them out; and speedily the cause which this vile murder was meant to prop will sink into the bowels of that sacred soil which will never cast it up again."

The Baltimore American says: "The President has been murdered. At the time when he had become most endearing to the nation, at the moment when the war was the assassin in his escape, as though the plan they were the work of insanty only—and it is his mind and the kindly feelings of a character more than usually forgiving toward the pacification of the country, Mr. Lincoln has been basely, cowardly and traitorously assassinated. "There are not on this ay mourners more Whilst surrounded by hundreds who would sincere than the Democracy of these Northern | have given their lives to save his, with his wife States. Widely as they have differed with Mr. by his side and his friends around him, the ball Lincoln—greatly as their confidence in him had of the assassin, directed by that foul and traitorfore instituted by the United States for self-protection. It was, however, constantly insisted

A true diary about an ordinary child would tection. It was, however, constantly insisted be much better than a book upon children by that it occurs at the company that it is occurs at the company tha been shaken—they yet saw in the indications one spirit which has brought so many woes command their support in the close of the war, | President of the nation, the friend of the peo-

ple, is no more. "We have no words to express the feelings , which are now dashed o the ground. The | which this terrible event will excite. Its awful suddenness has overwhelmed us as it will overwhelm the country to-day. No language can adequately depict the sadness with which our people will turn from their rejoicings to mourn-

ere is none in the land—no, not one, able to tion, will ever be regarded as one of extraordiwill always be regarded as a public benefactor, our second Washington.

"Penetrated with grief by the nation's great affliction, we have no heart to go into an investigation of the probable motives which impelled the assassin to fire the fatal shot. We bow in deep humiliation, amazed that any one ch as no other people have wer had. A na- with a human heart could be found to perpetrate so dastardly a crime, and trust to the jus-

> The above extracts from the press, both Democratic and Republican, indicate to the reader the profound public grief which the death of Abraham Lincoln has carried to the nation's

> > [For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] SONNET.
> > "Sakontala"—Riedel.

Where thou hast played with Doves and shells and novers,
And taught the timorous Fawn, and sung and smiled
Till all kind fairy things have sought to bless
Thy proud young Life with gifts almost divine— Beads twinkle on thy limbs, and wampums shine And pleads the soft-eyed Deer for thy care

While I, pent up by gloomy bars that bind, Can only dream of thee and Freedom fair, And sigh to be away. sweet Daughter of the Woods, And rest for aye, with thee in shadowy solitudes.

grunt, until the expiration of his sentence.

THE FLIGHT OF GENERAL LEE.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]
We have already given a detailed history of nation river. Since the surrender of Lee is nothing left to complete our work but story of the pursuit. Of the speed and I with which it was conducted we need say othing; its result speaks loudly enough a necessity only for a narration of ever

THE FLIGHT AND PLAN OF PURSUIT.

On Sunday afternoon, April 2d, Lee found that it was an impossibility to hold his position and the two cities he defended—Richmond and Petersburg. He had been pressed so closely by our army that he could not evacuate, in the usual military sense, but he could abandon them. The order was given and the rebels retreated in the greatest haste, leaving a rearguard to fire the cities and as a protection from sudden attack. This was all done in the night. The Petersburg column retreated along the guard to fire the cities and as a protection from sudden attack. This was all done in the night. The Petersburg column retreated along the Appomattox river, and was many miles on its way when our forces entered the city in the gray dawn of Monday morning. It passed Richmond an hour or two before daylight, when it was followed by the garrison of Richmond, composed of the infantry divisions of Guestis Lee and Kershaw, and the cavalry of General Gary. Richmond had been fired, and the gray contained was in mid-height. Grant, when the fight was discovered, lost no time in the pursuit. Sheridan's cavalry in the fighting at Sutherland and other points to the left of Petersburg was in the van, his troopers were well in hand, and to him were intrusted the most important operations of the direct pursuit along the Appomattox. It was Lee's evident intention to strike the Danville Railroad, and follow it via Burkesville to that town and the line of the Dan river and the Roanoke. Grant's plant to fill him was simple. While Sheridan's cavalry, supported by the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 9th corps, under Gen. Meade, pressed him on the Danville Railroad, and followed chesely the north bask of the Appomattox, while the Richmond garrison detachment followed closely the north bask of the Appomattox, while the Richmond garrison followed the Burkesville and Richmond Stage Road. Both detachments, evidently in accordance with previous arrangements, joined at the Mattoax Station on the Danville Railroad, and there crossed the Appomattox. Lee had an advance of hours, and quick, steady marching on the resolution of the rightened congregation where the steading in the dripping stretchers to place in this Golgotha new recruits for death and sorrow. I asked the name of the church, but no more than if it had been the site of some absolute heathen worship. At last a grinning sergeant smacked his thumbs as if the first dual of his life had occurred to him, and led me to the pulpit. Beneath some torn blankets and rent officers' garments rested the hymn-This latter column had a constant tendency to push him northward, isolating him from his reinforcements and his supplies. The Petersburg detachment followed closely the north bank of the Appomattox, while the Richmond garrison followed the Burkesville and Richmond Stage Road. Both detachments, evidently in accordance with previous arrangements, joined at the Mattoax Station on the Danville Railroad, and there crossed the Appomattox. Lee had an advance of hours, and quick, steady marching on our part was necessary even to overtake him.

THE ADVANCE ON DANVILLE.

Early on the morning of Monday, April 3,

THE ADVANCE ON DANVILLE.
Early on the morning of Monday, April 3,
Sheridan started along the Deep Creek and Namozin Creek Road, which runs almost in a
straight line to Jettersville Station, on the Danville Railroad. Bravely our men set out on
their mission, and by Tuesday night (April 4)
the 5th corps lay near Jettersville, after a hard
march of forty miles, and in company with
Sheridan's cavalry. Meade, with the 2d, 6th,
and 9th corps, was not far behind. Most of the
march of this column was through the fine and 9th corps, was not far behind. Most of the march of this column was through the fine county of Amelia, one of the richest and most beautiful sections of Virginia. Highly pictureque views greeted the eyes of our troops in all directions over the gently undulating ground. Large plantations were met here and there freshly ploughed and ready to receive the seed of the husbandman, but now abandoned. The cavalry in front of our infantry were constantly engaged in skirmishing with the cavalry rear-guard of the enemy, which Lee had placed there for the double purpose of protection and driving up straggiers. All along the road were evidences of the haste and demorali. cavalry rear-guard of the enemy, which Lee had placed there for the double purpose of protection and driving up stragglers. All along the road were evidences of the haste and demoralization of the rebel retreat. Abandoned cannon, with their caissons, large quantities of all kinds of ammunition thrown away, stalled wagons and ambulances—most of the former having the mark "U. S." on them, and other designations, bringing back painful memory of Pope's campaign—and horses, saddles, muskets, sabres, and all the usual evidences of an active retrograde movement. Immense numbers of stragglers were driven from their hiding places in the woods on our flanks, and contrabands of every grade and in every style of dress joined our marching columns. Up to this time all the fighting had been by the cavalry, who were in the front. They captured a portion of General Longstreet's wagon train, five cannons, and 2 000 prisoners. The wagons were burned, and the cannons sent back to the infantry. They were marked "Sir W. S. Armstrong, 1864," and had never been used in battle. Before the break of day on Wednesday, the 5th, the 2d and 5th corps, together with the carly were encamped across the Danville railroad, a mile or two south of Jettersville, with earthworks erected, and everything in readiness for an advance or a defence.

THE ADVANCE VIA THE SOUTHSIDE.

General Ord's army marched quite as rapidly as Sheridan's and Meade's. On the night of the 5th advanced to Black and White Station, on the South side railroad; on the morning of the 5th advanced to Black and White Station, thirty-five miles from Petersburg. Here it was ascertained that no rebel troops except, very small detach.

Tenne New York Times, demand admoralization of the and and and and all demonstal tennet to alk and plaric the rebellion; and spare the rese." Let was any surface to sue well to catch a culprit becore us well to catch a culprit becone in what on the valled not hang him to the do not on the latest and most reluctant of the nortive the Union. His prominence

General Ord's army marched quite as rapidly as Sheridan's and Meade's. On the night of the 4th it arrived at Wilson's Station, on the Southside railroad; on the morning of the 5th advanced to Black and White Station, thirty-five miles from Petersburg. Here it was ascertained that no rebul troops except year, small detect. that no rebel troops except very small detachments had passed in that direction, and that a subsistence train, with 2,000,000 of rations, had been ordered from Petersburg to Danville, there to await the arrival of Lee. No halt was therefore called, and the troops passed on to Nottoway Court-house, eight miles from Burkesville, arriving early in the afternoon.

people will turn from their rejoicings to mourning over an event that will stir up their deepest and most mournful feelings. Abraham Lincoln is dying. What more can we say."

The Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic) says:

"This is one of the most awful pages in the dread history of the last four years, stained as it is with horrors, and rendered bloody with crime. The hand of affliction has indeed been laid heavily upon our people, and we have been visited with the most dreadful ills that can scourge a nation, or render its tenure of existence painful and insecure.

"Fondly do we express a hope that the history is near its conclusion, and that the murder of our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our chief rulers in high places is the culminating leaf of an atrocious record, and that our creating repeats and say broke the enemy's cavalry made its appearance, and engaged the 2d division of our cavalry, under General Crook. He struck the wagon train they were guarding, and captured three miles of wagons. Two thousand more prisoners, together with much artillery, include the wagon train they were guarding, and captured three miles of wagons. Two thousand more prisoners, together with much artillery, under General Crook. He struck the wagon train they were guarding, and captured three miles of wagons. Two thousand more prisoners, together with much artillery, under General Crook. He struck the wagon train they were guarding, and captured three mi SHERIDAN "FEELS" THE ENEMY.

esty, and soundness of judgment. He could do almost whatever he pleasd, because he never abused the confidence of the people, never betrayed their trust—becaus he was solely actuated by a sense of city and patriotism. He ever tried to do that he conscientiously believed to be right. Right was his polar star; conscience was his monitor, and he tempered all his dealings with the rebels with forbearance and aercy. He harbored no particle of animosiy. He never felt GRANT JOINS SHERIDAN AND MEADE.

the aim, of all to use their influence in calming passion, to oppose hatred and prejudice, and to exercise the simple act of believing, without the strongest proof to the contrary, that there are men among us so base that they deplore with all their heart and soul this dark shadow of death that now rests upon the land."

The Nashville Union says on the 16th inst:

"Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man, and his administration of the Government, whatever may be the future career of our nation, will ever be regarded as one of extraordinary sagacity, vigor, and efficiency. And he will always be regarded as a public benefactor,

OUR POSITION AT JETTEESVILLE. Wednesday night found the cavalry and Meade's army in the line of battle just described, stretching across the country three or four miles and facing northward. Our flanks were guarded by cavalry. Every one of our gallant men waited patiently for the morning, for they knew that Thursday, April 6th, would be signalized by a victory more Important than any ever before gained by the Union arms. Lee's army was weak and scattered. Another blow would either destroy it or compel its commander, able as he was, to surrender it. Lee was aware of the awful portents of the morrow. During the night he stealthly removed all his trains in the direction of Lynchburg, and so skilfully disposed his columns that, had they been strong, they might have escaped. But Grant was determined that he should not escape, either by strength or strategy, as Ord was ordered at break of day to push on in the direction of Lynchburg and cut off all retreat Wednesday night found the cavalry and direction of Lynchburg and cut off all retreat to any point southward.

rsday morning, the 6th, the advance d Deatonsville commenced. The 6th corps and from the right to the left, and the army was sent from the right to the left, and the army marched eleven miles further, five on the Danville and six on the Deatonsville road. When it halted it was a short distance south of that town. Lee, during this time, had left Amelia Court house, and endeavored to march around the flank of the 5th corps, which was now the left after the transfer of the 6th. He hoped by way of the Painsville and Jamestown road to strike the Appomattox, cross it, and put High Bridge and a difficult country without the bridge between himself and his pursuers. But the admirable disposition of our troops and their rapid marching prevented this. He was brought to a stand at Deatonsville, and there the rebel was sent from the right to the left, and the s Our readers are aware through official sources of the results of that battle. Its details in the reat light of its glory are unnecessary and wen unimportant. He was beaten by but a part of our army in the easiest method imagin-ible.

This battle proved to Lee that he could only escape with such a small part of his army that he could not continue the war. Besides, an escape would only delay his capture a little while. Ord was marching toward Lynchburg, the only point to which he could hope to fly. The James river far to the north, the Appomattox directly in his rear, offered no inducements, no refuge, no subsistence for his army. What could he do? The answer he knew well—surporder! And Grant knew it also quite as well—surporder! to Fort No. 4 yesterday, to work, sweat, and States infantry, was sent to the Barracks yester-day on the supposition of being a deserter.

so that when his demand for safe his thoughts themselves had found tongues, and spoken fate's decree. Saturday and Sunday, April 8th and 9th, were consumed in the passage of letters to and fro, and on Sunday, sacred day, rebellion die in Virginia in the surrender of the able Lee, the first general of the rebellion, and his whole army.

"SHORT SHARP, AND DECISIVE."

The campaign under Grant commenced on the 29th, with the departure of Sheridan for an expedition against the Southside. It ended on the 9 h of April, after a series of victories, with a victory the most complete, the most glorious of all. In less than two weeks the rebei power, which had been so boasting, so defiant behind the triple walls, which tried to cut our line, and even drive us into the Chesapeake, was shattered, crushed, and annihilated. Four years

Horrors of War .- A correspondent of the World gives the following heart-rending description of a scene in the late battles near

Thereabouts, and said:

Presented to Gravelly Run Meeting-house by
the Ladies. Over the portal the scenes within were reiterated, except that the greatness of a starry night replaced the close and terrible arena of the church. Beneath the trees, where the Methodist circuit rider had tied his horse, a chins, during class-meeting, had away to cast stones at the squirrels, ay to cast stones at the squirrels, a strength at vaulting and running, out at each whiff of the breeze in the fir. nd the teams and surgeons, bidders, and galloping orderlies passed all the aight beneath the old and gibbous moon and the hushed stars, and by the trickle of Gravelly Run stealing off afeared. But the wounded had no thought that night; the victory absorbed all hearts; we had no losses to notice where so much was won.

We take the following from the New York Tribune of the 14th: The New York Times, doing injustice to its own sagacity in a characteristic att to sail between wind and water, says: us hang Jeff Davis, and spare the rest, seems to us well to catch a culprit fore you decide to hang him; but we do concur in the advice. Davis did not devise

as the sad news became generally known, all the business houses were closed and draped, by common consent (without military order). Every face bore evidence of a sad heart; the party opponents of Mr. Lincoln mourned with his party friends; all forgot former prejudices, and could see nothing but his virtues, which were constantly before their eyes. The loss of the person exercising the Chief Magistracy has always and in all countries been considered a great common calamity, and is it not peculiarly so in our own case now when peace seemed about to dawn upon our country, and when all believe that hir. Lincoln, who had guided the tempest-tossed ship through the past four years, could direct the country through the remainder of the war to peace and quiet better than any other man? This unexpected event recalls to the mind of many, no doubt, a remark of the gifted Pressly Ewing in the House of Representatives in an address by him upon the death of Henry Clay. He said: "For a nation's loss let a nation mourn." Well, is this not ansational calamity? All persons throughout the country, irrespective of party feelings, can view it in po other light and persons throughout the country, irrespective of party feelings, can view it in no other light, and they should and will mourn it. "For the na-tion's loss let the nation mourn."

balls, and the shouts of honest country hearts that are not afraid to let the world know what is in them, just to tell you about it. While we write we hear the tapping of the drum and the loud hurrahs of men swelling upon the air. They sound as though we were in the half-unconscious state. Shout on, brave and honest Kentuckians! You love your country and government. May no rude hand ever deprive you of its blessings.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, IND., April 11, 1865.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
Noticing a paragraph this morning in the Louisville Union Press, of yesterday, headed "Justice Overtaking the Wicked," I concluded that some of the Spencer county guerillas might

GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, April 10, 1865. The news of the surrender of General Lee is in conformity with a promise made to the Virginia Secession Convention under the most solemn circumstances. It will be seen by the following proceedings that he pledged himself never to draw his sword except in defence of Virginia alone.

GENERAL LEE RECOMMENDED FOR THE COM-MAND OF THE REBEL ARMIES. On the 22d day of April, 1861, the following proceedings occurred in the secret session of the Virginia Convention:

The President laid before the convention the following communication from the Executive of the Cemmonwealth:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861. emen of the Convention: Gentlemen of the Convention:

I hereby nominate and, with your advice and consent, appoint, Colonel Robert E. Lee to the office of commander of the military and naval forces of the State of Virginia, with the rank of Major-General. Talent, experience, and devotion to the interests of Virginia fit him in an eminent degree for the exalted position he is nominated to fill.

It affords me pleasure to assure you, upon undoubted testimony, that his resignation as an observed the state of the content of

doubted testimony, that his resignation as an officer of the army of the United States was determined upon before the passage of your ordinance creating the office which it is now proposed to fill. I trust the nomination will meet your approbation, and that it be your pleasure to receive him in open convention to morrow.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

GENERAL LEE'S CONSTRUCTION. On motion of Mr. Critcher, the nomination

was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Kilbby, the injunction of secresy was removed, so far as the confirmation of Major General Lee was concerned. THE COURTESIES OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION

On motion of Mr. Preston, the following res-

n. stephens, vice-freshed of the Confederate States, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the reception by this convention of Robert E. Lee, upon his appointment as commander of the military and naval forces of the State of Vir-giris, with the rank of Major-General, in this hall at twelve of lock M. on traversers. hall, at twelve o'clock M, on to morrow.

And it is further resolved. That the Governor,

Advisory Council, and Major General Robert E.

Lee be, and they are hereby invited to be present

at the address to be delivered by the Hon. A.

H. Stevhens, at one o'clock on to morrow. I. Stephens, at one o'clock on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the following

On motion of Mr. Joniston, and leaves the second of the se secret session.

The President announced the following committee, in accordance with the foregoing resolution: Mesers. Johnson, Johnston, Sutherlin,

and Critcher.
On motion of Mr. Turner, of Jackson, the Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

After the customary opening of business was concluded, General Lee's reception was made the order. The official reporter recorded the reception of Major-General Lee as follows:

The President of the Convention—I am informed that Major-General Lee is now in the capitol, and will present himself whenever it be the pleasure of the convention to receive him. Mr. Morton—I would inquire whether appropriate seats have been assigned for the Vice-President of the Confederate States and other invited guests? TUESDAY, April 23, 1861

angest that the invited guests be first introduced into the hall and assigned their seats before Major-General Lee is invited into the hall.

Mr. Sheffey—I would suggest, in conformity with the suggestions of gentlemen around me, that the convention ought to receive Major-General Lee standing.

The President—The Chair would merely ask

Mr. Clitcher next introduced Col. Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute.

Mr. Morton—I would suggest whether it would not be proper to receive the Vice-President of the Confederate States standing.

The President—It will be so understood by the convertice.

The President—It will be so understood by the convention.

At this stage of the proceedings the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, entered the hall, accompanied by the Governor, and was introduced to the President by Mr. Johnston, a member of the committee appointed to invite and conduct that gentleman to the hall.

Mr. Morton introduced Captain M. F. Maury, late of the United States Navy, who, with Col. Smith, constitute the other members of the Advisory Council.

Every Delegate was on his feet during this ceremony.

The Governor and Mr. Stephens were assigned seats on the right of the President, and the three members of the Advisory Council on the left.

now flows in your veins.

We met in the month of February last, charged with the solemn duty of protecting the rights, the honor, and the interests of the people of this commonwealth. We differed for a time as to the best means of accomplishing that object; but there never was, at any moment, a shade of difference among us as to the great object itself; and now, Virginia having taken her position, as far as the power of this Convention extends, we stand animated by one impulse, governed by one desire and one determination, and that is that she shall be defended and that no spot of her soil shall be polluted.

ing a leader for our forces, all hearts and all eyes, by the impulse of an instinct which is a surer guide than reason uself, turned to the old county of Westmoreland. We knew how prolific she had been in other days of heroes and statesmen. We knew she had given birth to the Father of his Country, to Richard Henry Lee, to Monroe, and last, though not least, to your own gallant father; and we knew well, by your own deeds, that her productive power was not yet exhausted.

Sir, we watched with the most profound and intense interest the triumphal march of the army

seke, but there was an unbroken silence.

Sir, we have, by the unanimous vote, expressed our convictions that your are, at this day, among the living citizens of Virginia, "first in war." We pray to God most fervently that you may so conduct the operations committed to your charge, that it will soon be said of you, that you are "first in peace," and when that time comes you will have earned the still prouder distinction of being "first in the hearts of your countrymen."

them. Yesterday your mother, Virginia, placed her

GEN. LEE'S SPEECH. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention

a surfeit of surf.

There are as many smacks upon Neptune's face as there ever were on Venus's. There are quite as many land-gulls as sea-

love-making. There the widow comes like the cean itself-to cast her weeds. We have little trouble to forget our sins, if they are not known to others.

It may be easy to outwit an individual; it is hard to outwit the world. A criminal pretending indifference to death is

ho are called on by female visitors, never says engaged" when she isn't. Men think they can better afford to be alone their glory than in their shame.

weather are stupid to those who are themselves happy young bride. "Who would!" fiercely ex-

ole answer the roll-calls. Advice to billiard-players-play with spirit and Phelan.

may not be able to get up and begin early

The best way to keep yourself healthy is to keep yourself as ignorant as you can, as ignorant as the world was before Galen, of the entire inner construction of the animal man; not to be conscious of a midriff; to hold kidneys and have neither the data nor the spirit for com-(save of sheep and swine) to be an agreeable ction; not know whereabouts the gall grows; to account the circulation of the blood as an idle whim of Harvie's; to acknowledge no mechan-

We merely reverse the ignorance of the sav-

cide; and, on the other side of the picture, it is manifestation of reckless and insane malignity not the poor man, but who has become poor, | will engender a prevalent belief that with such

The intelligence of President Lincoln's death has filled with grief every city and ham- the Vice-President, who becomes President by let of the land. Everywhere the people have | the death of Abraham Lincoln, is a man of been assembling to pay befitting tributes to his | whom no fear need be entertained in regard to memery. Coupled with expressions of sorrow his firm and unyielding devotion to the great for the public loss, resolutions have invariably been adopted setting forth in the most emphatic terms the unfaltering devotion of the seemed to be an epidemic among the Represenmasses to the Government of the Union, and | tatives of the South. Throughout the whole of their determination to live and die with it. The | the war he has never for a moment hesitated to spectacle thus presented to the American peo- give his cordial support to the measures and ple is truly a grand one. It illustrates the en. | policy of the Administration. By those who during fact that our nationality in all its great- bave known him longest at home he is regardness and glory can never be overturned, let ed with attachment of the most remarkable

the land. rom Rock Hill Station, Ky., gives us some particulars of a guerilla raid on that place on Satarday night last. The force consisted of only six men, who said they belonged to Bennett's ommand. Mr. Fitzpatrick's store was the first place they visited. After taking a lot of goods, they were informed by some one that Mr. Jameson had a fresh stock of new goods. They then entered the store of the last-mentioned gentleman, and carried off goods to the amount of

another fine field for Major Wilson or Captain Colonel Arguelles, whom Secretary Seward rrendered to the Cuban authorities about eleven months ago upon proof that he was ennd sentenced to perpetual exile from Cuba, to av a fine of fifty thousand dellars, and to work r nineteen years in the chain-gang at Centa | well, Abraham Lincoln! n Africa. Arguelles had been Governor of one of the districts of Cuba. Thus terminates

It is estimated that we have one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who can be spared greater part of his wardrobe. We did not learn from Virginia, if work elsewhere for them can it in the annals of the most barbarous nations. "We have faith that Andrew Johnson will

The St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat says:

Lincoln last night has been guided by a hellish nspiration of sagacity. God save the Republic Of all the occurrences within the range of Washington, at this triumphant stage of the | filled the land with sorrow.

nearts of his countrymen.

shment would avail little to repair the immense mischief wrought, and nothing to asage the nation's sorrow. The assassin may well be left to a calm investigation of the moves which influenced him, and to dispassionate stice. There is too much deep grief for rage The heroic statesman to whom has been twice onfided the ark of our political salvation, on whom all eyes have been fixed, whose form and lineaments, and character have ecome indelibly engraven upon the popular mind, and endeared to the popular heart, is suddenly cut down at the helm of affairs. Worthy honors are to be paid his high merit and historic name. This perform. His patriotic influence will continue it never before possessed. The holy cause of the Union will only be the holier and dearer beuse Mr. Lincoln has crowned his labors for it with his blood. The popular devotion to liber. ty and nationality was never lessened, and never will be, by the martyrdom of their champions, From his official and personal influence over shrink before the brandished steel held by oftier sphere, from whith, with Washington

"It is yet to be known whether Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were the victims of a rebel conspiracy or of drunken insanity We can under-We can understand why desigrate rebel leadtragedy disclosed the adoption by Mr. Lincoln of a conciliatory policy townd the rebellion, under which Virginia, by he action of her leading public men, had inaugurated a movement toward reconciliation; and it is very well known that this policy had something more than Mr. Seward's concurrence. Virginia thus withdrawn from the rebellios, what ground of of desperate rebel leaders, mre likely to change movement than the death of Mr. Lincoln and

that they were—then rebellin has not crowned as he did in its beginning. These indications inspired them with hope, and confidence, and

his successor. This is a tosiblity, though not The Chicago Tribune (Ppublican) says "No man but Abrahan Lincoln could restrain the American peopl from visiting rightous wrath upon the head of the wicked leaders of the accursed rebelbn. No living man ssessed the confidenceand affection of the cople and army as he. To the judgment of no other man would the defer so cheerfally and willingly. He possessed a marvellous power over the minds of the eople; they reposed inlimited faith in his sageity, integrity, hon-

esty, and soundness of judgment. He could do bored no particle of animosiy. He never felt the sensation of revenge inhis life; he never and friends never found but ae fault, and that was with his excess of lenity and kindness toward public enemies. It mae his heart bleed to sign the death warrant of the worst guerilla ssassin or rebel spy; he thought no evil; he wished no human being harm he was the embodiment of Christian precepts and virtues. The Chair of State, made vacant by his death,

his Country. In his untime'y death a heavy alamity has fallen upon the American people." The Chicago Post (Democratic) expresses

record of bloody crimes. Treason stalked with fire and sword through the land, carrying desolation and ruin in its progress. Its four years of existence have been four years of blood-of will be appalled-by the announcement that | blood spilled under the flimsy pretext of belligwounded. Such an event would have been now, when its armies have been overcome, and deplorable at any time, but at this juncture it its powers of armed resistance destroyed, it re. is, humanly speaking, the greatest misfortune sorts to the assassin's pistol and the knife. that could befall the country. He had shown Woe be to that man who took upon himself the act with magnanimity and moderation in ad- North or South, who may be found counsellors, usting our difficulties, that there was good advisers, or approvers of the deed! Woe be to eason to look for the speedy advent of a just | that rebellion in whose behalf and in whose inand lasting peace; and it is the possible frus- terest this fearful tragedy has been enacted. tration of this hope that will at once suggest When the present profound grief shall have in self to every patriot. We are assured that some degree lost its intensity, the American ires to retire from the army to devote his at- there is every reason to fear that the wound people will demand a retribution equal in mag-

> has, in all probability, received his death wound alyze it temporarily; but let us hope that the at the assassin's hand. We need not here re- awful occurrence will duly impress the public mind with the fearful character of the present the fact itself or its possible results. Not this augurated as President. Let us hope that the country alone but civilization receives a shock | country will unitedly give him that support and

Most perfect form that ever roved the wild, Thou fond bright dream, that comes from woodland

CAMP CHASE. a severe punishment for using disloyal language was ordered to be inflicted on W. C. Roose, of three days ago, he said he "would like to dance on Lincoln's coffin." Capt. Folsom, Provost Marshal General, has ordered him to dance on the fortifications for sixty days. He was sent

Taught that, by streams and breezes un

t had defied us as a rock against the ocean waves, but it crumbled at last. "Leaving scarce a rack behind."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The beautiful little town of Franklin was. perhaps, gayer last night than ever before pernais, gayer last night than ever before. As an expression of the joy felt on account of recount victories, and the prospect of early peace, all the business houses and most of the residences were brilliantly illuminated, a procession of soldiers and citizens marched through the streets, with music, banners, transparencies, &c. So different was it from anything witnessed in this community during the past four years of gloom, that it almost seemed that it was the presence. community during the past four years of gloom that it almost seemed that it was the presenc of peace itself that was causing the people to rely ice; but to-day the scene is changed. Early this morning the death of President Lincoln wa announced from the telegraph office, and as soon as the sad news became generally known, al

Not one of us ever reit before as we reet to highs. We have always been glad in our hearts when our brave soldiers have whipped the enemy, but our emotions never were before what they are now. We never before saw a great nation, with a liberal yet powerful government, rising from the smoke of a thousand battles, and appropriate its grand autilines like the full moon pearing in its grand outlines like the full moon rising in the smoky East. We are a rural peorising in the smoky East. We are a rural people, but we read the papers; and we have some good books, and we actually know that we have a government, and have some blood here that flowed in the veins of good old Revolutionary soldiers. Now, don't you think we ought to be glad—glad that Lee has surrendered, and peace begins to smile and advance to greet us? We know you do. Our houses nestle amid sturdy forest trees, growing as nature left them, and pine, spruce, fir, &c., growing as tasty hands arranged them. How beautifully the bright lights gleamed through them! About a score of houses were lighted up. The military, under command of Lieutenant Adams, of the 153d Indiana infantry, fired about six rounds, and then called lustily for Mr. Ed. R. Weir, who made a stirring little speech, followed by Capt. M. Jeff. caneu justify for Mr. Rd. R. Weir, who made a stirring little speech, followed by Capt. M. Jeff. Roark. Three rousing cheers were given for the Union, and we squeezed through the throng and came home, amid songs, lighted turpentine balls, and the shouts of honest country hearts that are not afraid to be the country hearts

that some of the Spencer county guerillas might attempt to play the same game. I was well acquainted with several of them, most of whom have been killed or captured by Terrill's squad and others. But one of the most desperate yet remains to be caught, at least if he has been

ion.

Mr. Johnston then introduced Judge Allen, a member of the Advisory Council.

Mr. Critcher next introduced Col. Smith, of the

At this time Major General Lee entered, leaning on the arm of Mr. Johnson, of Richmond, hairman of the committee appointed to conduct the distinguished military chief to the hall, is they reached the main aisle Mr. Johnson aid: Mr. President, I have the honor to present o you and to the Convention Major-General Lee.

men, the soldiers, and sages of by-gone days, who have born your name, and whose blood now flows in your veins.

nd that no spot of her soil shall be polluted y the foot of an invader.

will and testament he gave his swords to his favorite nephews, with an injunction that they should never be drawn from their scabbards except in self-defence or in defence of the rights and liberties of their country; and that, if drawn

who shall blindly persist in it.

FRIDAY, APRIL 91, 1865

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON -The sudden ssion of Andrew Johnson to the Presidendal office has occasioned much comment a reat solicitude, in view of results likely to folow his administration of the Government, The leath of Abraham Lincoln is mourned as a na tional calamity, not only on account of the ocious manner in which his life was closed and the loss of a wise and eminent public se cant, but from a serious apprehension that the smanlike measures of pacification which he left in an incipient state may not be approve nd carried out by his successor. For weeks before the death of President Lincoln, as the de cisive achievements of our arms insured the speedy return of peace, popular confidence in his capacity for perfectly adjusting our domesti troubles was largely increasing from day to day In a speech delivered from the Executive Man sion, he had just announced the enlightened an true mode of restoring the insurgent States, and exhibited toward the Southern people the most liberal and generous the position sustained by those States to the Government, he expressed the general view that they had simply lost their "pr ractical relations," that in the eve of the law they are still equal States of the Union, and that the people thereof, in order to regain the egrity which they had forfeited by ebellion, had but to renew their allegiance and proceed with the re-establishing of civil power accordance with the Federal Constitution Toward the people themselves he indicated the amplest Executive leniency, affording reason for the belief that he would use his great office to secure the repeal or modification of certain laws which have been enacted by Congress, and which tend, it is thought, to retard and complicate the work of restoration. Such was the general policy adopted by the lamented Presi lent, giving hope and promise of early harmony and peace.

During the last Presidential canvass we were earnestly arraved against the candidacy of An drew Johnson, but ready now as we have alrays been to deal justly, and even generously, by a political foe, and devoted as our heart is f apprehension and prejudice which are being sed against him.

It were useless to attempt to disguise the fact that great fear exists lest the accession of Anshall be followed by such changes in administrative policy as will disappoint the generous wishes of the people as to an early adjustment of the war and the complete restoration of national authority. Popular confidence in his integrity was seriously impaired by the unfortunate condition in which he appeared when inaugurated as Vice-President. He is regarded too as, comparatively, an untried man, and, therefore, unequal to the high and solemn duties of his present position. His political views also have been represented as being more radical than those of the late President, and, therefore, less adapted to the existing emergency when measures of peace are to be substituted for measures of war.

The memorable conduct of Mr. Johnson or the 4th of last March has naturally subjected him, throughout the country, to the most invidious criticism, which has been indulged in to as great an extent by his own political friends as by his opponents. Is there any acceptable excuse for it? Our own knowledge of the matter is based exclusively apon newspaper representations. And we are glad to reproduce com the Chicago Tribune the following state. ment made to that paper by "a gentleman who," it is said, "is held in high esteem, and who was personally cognizant of the facts which he relates." This is the statement, and if it be true, as we trust it is, it goes far to xonerate Mr. Johnson from some severe charges made against him:

Johnson, as our readers may rem ten ill with typhoid fever in Janu-the inauguration, and was brough very verge of the grave. After combat with that dangerous diswas not summently restores to enoure the tatigue of so long a journey, or to preside over the Sen-ate after arriving there. He suggested whether he could not go before some judge or magis-trate in Nashville and take the oath of office, and avoid the necessity of going to the capital. The President referred the latter to ever all members of Congress, and they advised him that an act of Congress, nessed and long receibe there on the 4th of March and "qualify," otherwise the office would have to be declared vanewise the office would have to be declared vacant. The President telegraphed him to come
on, and he accordingly started. He reached
Washington very weak and indisposed. On the
morning of the 4th of March he was in the Vice
President's room, lying on a couch. He complained that he did not possess enough strength
to perform his part of the ceremonies, to deliver
his address, or take his seat as presiding
officer. He was advised by some of his friends,
who were with him, to take a glass of spirits
just before the ceremonies would begin, as the
stimulation would impart to him temporary
strength to perform his parts Acting on the
advice, he drank a glass of brandy; but, in the
weak condition of his nerves, it flew to his head,
and partially intoxicated him at the moment he
was called upon to appear in the Chamber. The
sequel we will not repeat. After the adjournment of the Senate, he went to the residence of
F. P. Blair. Sr., at Silver Springs, and remained
under his roof for three weeks, where he recovered much of his former strength and health.
No man since the 4th of March can say that he
has tasted ardent spirits, and he has solelmnly
pledged his friends that the public will reprehas tasted ardent spirits, and he has soleimnly pledged his friends that the public will never again have cause of complaint against him on

Far from being an untried man. Andrew ohnson is one of the most experienced statesmen in the nation. Without intermission he has been in the public service for more than thirty years, and during that long period he has held every prominent elective trust within the popular gift, and, it may be added, he has discharged his duties throughout with such signal ability that he has never met a successful opponent before the people. His knowledge, therefore, of government machinery must be, and no doubt is, large and accurate. The lamented President Lincoln went into the Chief Executive chair at a more perilous hour than this, nor did he carry with him anything like the official experience possessed by Andrew Johnson. The great ability of Mr. Johnson is readily conceded by his strongest political foes. In various party the old Whig party and won the victory in

in perfect harmony with himself, fully and cordially indorsing the views and measures the late announcement of which gave so much hope and confidence to the nation. And it is a significant fact that Andrew Johnson, on the day of his inauguration as President, informed each member of the old Cabinet that he desired him to remain at the head of his Department. Here is strong ground of cheering assurance to the country indicating continued harmony of sentiment and action in public councils. With regard to his future policy President Johnson, when taking the oath of office on Saturday last, used the following language:

As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration pro-The message or declaration must be made by

the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future.

By "reference to the past," we find that, on the 4th of March, he expressed his opinion of the status of the insurgent States in the following forcible terms: It is the doctrine of the Federal Constitution

It is the doctrine of the rederal Constitution that no State can go out of the Union; and, moreover, Congress cannot eject a State from this Union. Thank God, Tennessee has never been out of the Union. \* \* \* And again her Senators and Representatives will soon the Union of the mingle with those of her sister States; and who The above declarations are perfectly consis-

tent with the views announced by President Lincoln in the speech he delivered in Washington only three evenings prior to his death, and ner theory of State suicide.

following significant extract from the address condition requires.

he delivered to the people of Tennessee on t'e 20th of April, 1862, which clearly expresses his policy toward the people of the South. He

To the people themselves the protection To the people themselves the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The eving and misguided will be velcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary, in viudicating the viclated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retailatory or viudicitive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amenty for all past acts is offered upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves seaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the

The above utterances of President Johnson ill of which were made in reference to the dentical issues he is now required to meet, deerve peculiar consideration at this time; and we have presented them as well in justice to him as to allay apprehensions which are now cherished by some. If, as President of the ountry, he shall carry out those utterances, he may prove himself equal to the exalted trust posed upon him. Certainly every patriot in he land, appreciating the perilous duties with which he is charged, will join with us in the prayer that he may wisely govern and guide the nation to its great destiny. The editor of the Press says: "It is not

ong since the editor [of the Journal] made the

not over-gentle remark that the man who demanded the execution of violated law upon the ebel leaders 'must have a heart set on fire of ell!" " We really wish to be, not "over-gentle, out gentle, in saving, that, while our radical eighbor no doubt thinks he is stating a truth, he isn't. We made no such remark as he says we did. We made no remark akin to it in ven the hundredth degree. The truth can be very briefly stated. Mr. E. M. Bruce, of the Confederate Congress, acted as the most devoted friend of our only son (certainly a mistaken but a brave youth) in a most fearful exigency, giving him thousands of dollars, besides exerting the utmost influence otherwise in his behalf. Learning these things, we addressed a letter to to the imperilled Union of which he has be- Mr. Bruce, purely personal in its character, ome the Executive head, we do not hesitate to earnestly thanking him for his kindness to our remove, as far as we properly can, the grounds boy but expressing no thought or feeling that any patriot or true man in the nation could possibly hesitate to approve. Our letter fell-as we are glad that it did-into Federal hands. It was published-we can nevdrew Johnson to the Chief Executive office er understand why-in the Cincinnati papers, and in the Louisville Union Press and Democrat. We republished it and said we didn't know who any earthly enemy of ours could have expected to accomplish by sending it to a newspaper. and we added-possibly not in the best taste that the person who could condemn it "must have a heart set on fire of hell." The Union Press didn't condemn our letter: the Union Press (we think) can't condemn it; yet the Usion Press-why? for what reason? upon what conceivable pretext? - asserts that we said that 'the man who demanded the execution of violated law upon the rebel leaders must have a heart se on fire of hell." What apology for such an assertion is afforded by our little letter of earnest personal gratitude to Mr. Bruce? Doesn't the writer think that he can best compromise with his own self-respect by making up his mind to be heartily ashamed of himself, and confess his

> We want to get along pleasantly with all our neighbors. It is true that we expressed the hope, the belief, the confidence (the hope still remains), that, for the sake of peace, universal forgiveness would be accorded to the people of the South. We have spoken of Mr. E. M. Bruce especially. We may have considerable more to say of him. We saw him in Richmond more than we did any other man. We found him more deeply beloved by the friends of the North than any other man. He had honestly made a very large fortune and whenever we went with him (as we did more than once) to the rebel prisons, he gave hundreds of dollars and thousands into the hands of our noor sufferers. Well, E. M. Bruce is probably a considered "leader." Perhaps there are radicals who think he ought to be hung. If so, who

are the rest they think should be hung? Now, beyond all possible doubt, a great man traitors deserve to be hung. But who are to be the selected? Who the selectors? Who would be willing to undertake to decide among miled, and who the few to be pardoned?

The policy which is being pursued by Major-General Palmer is fast restoring law and rder to our distracted State. The most formidable guerilla bands have been dispersed and their leaders captured or killed. In travelling through the State, there is far more security to life and property now than there was two months ago. The people do not stand as much in awe of the red knife of the assassin, nor fear the torch of the incendiary to the extent that they did before General Palmer assumed commend of the Department of Kentucky. The General has pursued a just and manly course, and has manifested the greatest energy in ridding the State of the presence of outlaw bands. He was sent to Kentucky to afford protection to the people and to look after the interests of the Government, and he has performed his duty in ations from all. The fruits of his labors are the est evidence of the wisdom of his policy The most bloodthirsty desperadoes have been hunted down with dogged perseverance, and those not killed in the chase have been captured, granted a speedy trial, and been executed. Everything indicates that guerilla warfare is about over in Kentucky. Almost every day we hear of the capture or surrender of a roving gang. The quasi-rebel Major Walker Taylor having been pardoned by the Federal authorities, is exerting his influence to induce other guerilla leaders to disband their men and return to the quiet pursuits of civil life. The Major publishes a brief address to the people of Kentucky in another column of to-day's paper, calling upon

purpose and good faith of General Palmer. We know not what influence the Major will be able to exert over his friends, vet trust that good will result from the publication of his card. He claims to be sincere in his intentions. and so long as he shows sincerity by his acts, we do not feel at liberty to question his motives. Of one thing, however, we are positive; exert bimself as he may, he can make but poor amends for his lawless course in Kentucky.

all lawless persons to become good and peacea-

ble citizens, assuring them of the honesty of

We believe that in a month from this the Commonwealth will be almost as peaceful as many of the States north of the Ohio river Gen. Palmer will labor to this end, and, if b any means it is possible, he will succeed in his endeavors. Thus far his administration has been a success, and the thanks of all patriotic Kentuckians are due him. We sincerely hope that he may be able to accomplish much good in future.

DEATH OF ANDREW JACKSON, JR .- The Nashville Dispatch announces the death of Andrew Jackson, jr., the adopted son of General Jackson, which sad event took place at the Hermit age on Sunday morning. It seems that he had been out on a hunting expedition about a week ago, and in getting over a fence, his gun was accidentally discharged, the whole load entering his hand. Lockjaw ensued, and terminated fatally, as above stated. His funeral took place from the Hermitage Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

Mr. Jackson was about fifty-seven years of age, and has resided all of his life at the Hermitage. devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. He was the nephew of General Jackson's wife. his father, Samuel Bonelson, being one of six brothers of Mrs. Jackson, all of whom resided in this State and in the neighborhood of the Hermitage. He was a cousin of Andrew Jackson Donelson, who was on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore, for Vice-President in 1856.

Colonel Marion C, Taylor has entered the Congressional contest in the Fourth District ready made several speeches, which are represented to us as very clear and able. Colonel Taylor is a lofty-hearted patriot, and deserves which have since been condemned by the radical Republicans. President Johnson has thus fully arrayed himself in antagonism to the Sam- battle with bravery and distinction, and he will serve the people in Congress as worthily. Col. himself to determine his future policy by reference to his past declarations, we reproduce the

The following is the report of the com mittee on resolutions, read at the public meeting on Tuesday night, which was crowded out our Wednesday's edition:

The people of Louisville assemble on this o e guidance and dominion of laws made

The Executive Department of this nation. uring the past four years, has given the peo-le just grounds for confidence in that which astitutes the corner stone of repr stitutions—the capacity of the particular in themselves. We have seen a se lowilest, rise and grow in the ee people, and finally called by fliest position in human affairs. meetly, none of that training that is sup-posed to be essential to proper management of ceat State exigencies; none of that ripe examediately environed by the most complex, abtle, and almost inexplicable questions, upon be proper management of which depended the cliare, safety, and prosperity of all that is dear to man. Upon these questions the greatest diver-sity of opinion prevailed among the ripest and most experienced statesmen, but the man of the people net every emergency under the light of an unfaltering integrity, and with manifesta-tions of a shrewd common sense that seemed superior to the experience of other men. The bitter school in which his statesmanship was bitter school in which his statesmanship was nurtured, found him a patient, honest, apt scholar, and he grappled the highest emergencies of national affairs with an earnest, firm, coprageous, and unfaltering grasp. The people soon learned to trust him with a boundless confidence, and as the map of grand, startling events gradually unrolled, the popular mind felt that "the pilot who could weather the storm" was at the helm. The angry surges of political antagonism billowed their forces against him, but broke into harmless spray at his feet, because his feet were firmly planted in the confidence of the people. Upon many of these measures which he inaugurated for the public safety that excited the most angry opublic safety that excited the most angry public safety that excited the most angry op-position at their inception, time has written the approval of the public judgment. He was free from those animosities that are often supposed to be inseparable from political power. He entire career may be searched in vain for single record of the weakness of political anger

entire career may be searched in value for a single record of the weakness of political anger. Towering above all other considerations was his benest devotion to the public good; and it is the glery, the honor, the crown of his useful life, that no human being ever felt the weight of the hand of power intrusted to him, except for the clear, unmistakable safety of the people. His purposes were singularly anselish; ail his alms were for the good of his country and the welfare of menkind, and his humanities were of the type that generations of men love to look upon in the history of the illustrious founder of the Dutch Republic, and of him "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-ritizens." So meekly did Mr. Lincoln wear his great trusts, so patiently did he encounter all difficulties, so kindly, so gently, so humanely did he administer the powers that belonged to the national trust confided to him, that he commanded the deep affections, the abiding confidence, the earnest devotion, not only of his own countrymen, but of all loyers of freedom throughout civilization.

This great denositivity of the powers of a creat ecdom throughout civilization.
This great depository of the powers of a great
cople, this illustrious exemplar of free instituons, this loving and loveable ruler of the
institute return of the cartifular properties. mightiest nation of the earth, was permitted to see, from the Pisgah of successful wrestling in the field with the rebellion, the near vision of the land of rest, flowing with milk and honey; ut it was not given to him to enter upon th inheritance. At a moment when his own great heart was bounding joyously with the heart of the people in rejoicings over the immediate prospects of peace, in the end of the rebellion,

was stricken down by the hand of an ass

From the heights of relief and joy we hav een plunged into the depths of distress an ourning. In the agony of grief a nation take to Hebrew inspiration and cries out: "The auty of Israel is slain in thy high places. Ho beauty of Israel is slain in thy high places. How are the mighty fallen in the miet of the battle." But despotsm, haters of the people's sovereignty, have made their old and oft-repeated mistake in supposing that the march of a mighty people may be stayed by the destruction of their foremost ranks. Philip of Spain shocked the almost universal sentiment of mankind, and has received the executions of subsequent generations by his notorious Ban against William of Orange, the leader of the Dutch republic. He offered the most princely fortune and a place among the nobility of Spain to any one who would assassinate the great Republican champion of the Netberlands. He vainly flattered himself that the destruction of that light of freedom would enshroud the Dutch republic in inextricable darkness. A spirit enepublic in inextricable darkness. A spirit en irely akin to that which animated the gloomy short sighted malice of the despot of Spain had long compassed the life of the chosen cham pion of the American people Pecuniary pards and honors have been lavishly and pu ly offered to any one that would take the life President Lincoln, and the stupendous crime der these published incentives, has been per

the very day commemorated by a large ortion of the Christian world as the anniver-ary of the shedding of the blood of Christ, for no offence of his own, the blood of the Presi-tent of the United States was shed for the faithdischarge of his high duties. It was a repebe gained by appeals to the reason, the judgment, the confidence of the people.

Thank God, the march of a mighty people cannot be stopped by the assassination of their leaders. Nothing short of the assassination of

whole people can arrest the progress of a naon of freemen. With hearts filled with earnest gratitude to With hearts filled with earnest gratitude to Heaven for the loan of such a man as Abrahum Lincoln to the exigencies of American affairs for the past four years, for even in that brief period his eminent virtues have been a rejoicing light in the paths of the people, we bow to the sfillicting dispensation that has taken him from us. But we stand firm, with renewed determination not to be accessories to his murder by faltering for one moment in those duties to the public safety and common wellare, which he performed with one unshrinking courage, that commanded our love while he lived, and which shad he our example as he speaks from his untimely grave.

The power of the American people has been conspicuously displayed before the eyes of the world, in the calm, resolute, firm, and patient manner in which the power they confided to Abraham Lincoln has been transferred to Andrew Johnson. The people confided in him when they renewed their trust in Mr. Lincoln, in the particular trust in Mr. Lincoln, in the particular trust in Mr. Lincoln, in the particular trust in Mr. Lincoln. when they renewed their trust in Mr. Lincoln.
In the partiotic love of his country, in his faith
ful, fearless, earnest detestation of the rebellion against the American people, Audrew
Johnson has won the esteem and confidence of
the nation. From the past we trust him for the
future.

for a copy of the speeches delivered at the Court-house on Tresday night.

for a copy of the speeches delivered at the Court-house on Treesday night.

GOVERNOE BRANLETTE'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens of Louisville: As the Chief Executive of the noble and loyal State of Kentucky. I have thought it was not only not unapt, but exceedingly appropriate, that I should be present upon this occasion and unite with the people of Louisville, the city of Kentucky, in giving utternance and expression to the deep and solemn grief which, like a pall, has come over our country, brought upon it by the hand of swicked assassin. To night, fellow-citizens, a deep and solemn woe has swept over our great nation. The heart of the people of this great Republic of ours, torn, rent, descerated as it has been by rebellion, yet now is moved with deep and desolating grief at the great existing loss which our country has sustained in the loss of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. I look at it only in a national point of view, as the loss of the head, the chief of our great nation, filled with all his great and high qualities, and purposes unexpressed for the future. I feel that I am not alone giving expression to my own sentiments, but those of the great mass of the people of the United States, and I say that at this particular time in the history of our coontry's struggle to maintain the nation's life, we have no man within the broad limits of the Uniton who could have been relied upon with more confidence than Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers]. He was a man honest and utterly without guile, a man of broad, comprehensive, and great intellect, a man over whose soul the dask clouds of malevolence had never swept, the chambers of whose soul were kept free from the pride of position and power and filled only with the pure thought and excellence of true manhood. He was a man full of charity, bright and unsullied, with nothing of that bitterness that enters into the composition of so many of our fellow-citizens at this and other times; but he was a man for these troublous time; to dispense the mighty power the Chie GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S SPEECH. I say such is the conviction which I have on the man. He was himself faultless, and while

the man. He was himself faultless, and while we differed, we could not quarrel with him. We were so deeply impressed with the henesty, integrity, and purity of the man, that he was raised above all suspicion of selfishness. We therefore, I may repeat again, have sustained a deep and untimely loss in the death of Abraham Lincoln, and well may the people be moved with solemn wee, when the announcement of such an unfortunate disaster as this comes upon the country; one which almost crushes the buoyant hopes which had been raised by our recent victories over rebellion.

But, while we mourn the death of the Chief Executive of our nation, we should remember that this great country of ours is not dependent upon the life of even our greatest man. [Applause.] That life is in the heart of the nation, and you must destroy the people before you can destroy this firm Government of ours. [Applause.] Its course is onward, onward. No sessistify kindic can reach the life of

this people. [Cheers.] Dismember, divide this nation! No. It win stand firm while our hearts leat, the pride and glary of our children. It has been cemented by the blood of its

Our country lives, and while it lives we wil er visited a race of men, and has paid with more safely guided or directed than it has been under his administration? You and I may have thought at times that he should have directed it his way and that way, yet he has kept his

His course has been marked by the honest arpose of preserving the institutions, to prearve all that is worth preserving and that could assibly be preserved in the wreck of this revontion. We cannot deny, fellow-citizens, that a cyolution has swept over our country. The san who profits not by experience and obseration, ought not to keep a political position mong men, but should retire to the seclusion of these who have not capacity to learn in the widners school of life. He who will deny facts a presented to his conviction is not wise. He nust accept and act upon them if he would be a wise man and prudent statesman.

If he cannot divert and control facts, he must not seek to guide and direct the ship of state, when evils threatan to overthrow and destroy. Such was Abraham Lincoln's wisdom and course. As I have remarked, we may differ with him and have done so, but experience and time has demonstrated that his was the only line of salvation for our country. [Cheers] Then let the heart of the people go up in solumn mourning for the loss of such a man. We have other men, but we have none left, no more Abraham Lincolns. Let American hearts throb in memory of the great and good man, the chief of cur nation who has untimely fallen by the hand of a wicked assassin, to the grief and endapperment of the hopes of the country. Let all stribute to him the credit and glory to which his services entitle him, for preserving to the people the blessings of their free institutions—the purchase of their fathers' blood.

Our courtry lives! Let the freemen enjoy the blessings of their country and associate with its preservation the name and services of Abraham. ust accept and act upon them if he would b wise man and prudent statesman.

reservation the name and services of Abraham GEN. PALMER'S ADDRESS. estimated in the lives of men, known well the great man over whose memory the people mourned to night. When the State of Illinois was comparatively a wilderness, now become a great State, he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and had known him in all relations of life, and these tributes to his virtues were appreciated by him as not only a true and recover ellogy of his character as a public man. per enlogy of his character as a public man of his individual worth. Mr. Lincoln was a native of your State, and

would say that it was eminently proper that e greatest city of his native State should thus onor his memory.

Over fifty years ago Abraham Lincoln lived in the of your neighboring counties, and was just such a boy as were the sons of your humblest citizens. After living a short time in Kentucky, he was removed to Indiana and thence to

It is said that seven of the ancient cities con-

It is said that seven of the ancient cities contended for the honor of being regarded as the birthplace of the great poet of antiquity, but three of the great States of the Northwest unite, do not contend, in claiming to have afforded a birthplace and the education and development of Abraham Lincoln. The struggle is one of kindness; and whatever may be the feelings of the hour, of the next year, there will be a time in the history of this country when Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois will each be proud of their share in contributing this great man to the Republic. [Cheers,] A little over four years ago, at the conclusion of an exciting and great political contest, Mr. Lincoln, before that time unknown to the country, was placed at the head of this great nation, and its destinies were intrusted to his bands. We have looked for some state-man of large national experience. Doubts trusted to his bands. We invertowed for some statemen of large national experience. Doubts were entertained of his capacity, but events have proved him wholly and triumphantly competent. A little over four years ago the roar of artillery was beard almost all over the country. When the flag of the country had been fired upon at Sumpter, he shuddered for the destiny of he nation, that was in hands, as he supponequal to the crisis; but how surprisi regual to the crisis; but how surprisingly covidence has controlled the fate of the nation older his leadership, and the result has more an exceeded our wildest expectations. In el truary, 1865, just after the battle of Stone iver, where he had seen the dead bodies of cusands of his comrades upon the battle-field, visited him at Washington. He said to him, The prospect looks exceedingly gloomy. The prospect looks exceedingly gloomy wild the President, "Keep up your spirits; we all come out right yet." [Cheers] And in ose simple words, uttered whenever occasion escented, confidence was given, and the concil a strengthened his friends and those active penaged in the struggle, to go back to the

in strengthened his friends and those by engaged in the struggle, to go back to believing we would "come out right ye the thousands of lives offered up in the valley f Virginia had not been offered in vain. Soon ter the chief army of the rebellion under edership of its most powerful leader lower leadership of its most powerful leader lowered its flag and gare up their arms to the soldiers of the republic [cheers] and bright signs were octelling the coming of péace. The speaker referred to the political contest between Judge Deuglas and Abraham Lincoln, and drew the difficence of character between the two great chempions of two great political parties.

The latter portion of his remarks were taken up with an admirable eulogy of the character and ability of the President. We regret that want of space prevents giving the speech in full.

full.

MR GUTHRIE'S REMARKS. MR GUTHRIE'S REMARKS.

Hon. Jsmes Guthrie was next introduced and made some remarks appropriate to the occasion. He said he scarcely knew what to say on that solemn occasion—except to repeat what he said four years ago that this Union can never be severed. Let no man be so deluded as to believe such a thing possible. He had seen and conversed with Mr. Lincoln but three times in his life. He was politically at variance with him, yet he had yielded him the support due from every good citizen in the trying circumstances by which he was surrounded, and as far as he could consistently with his convictions of duty. No event in his life had shocked him so duty. No event in his life had shocked him so much as the assassination of President Lincoln duty. No event in his life had shocked him so much as the assassination of President Lincoln. It seemed that he was to have the honor of suppressing the rebellion, and he (Guthrie) was willing that he should reap all the honors offit. As the State of Kentucky had sent him to the Senate of the United States, he intended to have supported Mr. Lincoln's Administration as far as his own convictions of duty and of public policy would permit him. He said that it was more unfortunate to rebels that Mr. Lincoln fell by assassination than if he had died by any other means. The heart of the nation was for peace, with a restored Union, and the people looked to President Lincoln to give the country peace. His (the President's) heart was in the work, and all believed he would soon give the country peace. He said President Johnson, like the late President, came from the people. He has served them with ability in Congress, as Governor of his State, and in the United States Senate, and he had strong hope in him. He trusted the new President would bring to the discharge of his duties the same earnestness of purpose of the man he succeeds. Coming from the people as he does, he will naturally obey the Government during his administration.

Special service on the occasion of the funeral of the

pecial service on the occasion of the funeral of the President of the United States, April 19, 1895. Pre-pared by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and used by him at the meeting of the citizens of Louisville, April 15, 1865:

of Kentucky, and used by him at the meeting of the citizene of Louisville, April 15, 1865.

O, most mighty God and merciful Father, who hast compassion upon all men, and hatest nothing that thou hast made—who wouldest not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his sin and be saved—mercifully forgive us our trespasses; receive and comfort us who are grieved and wearied with the burden of our sins. Thy property is always to have mercy; to Thee only it appertained to forgive sins; spare us therefore, good Lord; spare Thy jeeple whom Thou hast redeemed; enter not into judgment with thy servants, who are vile earth and miserable sinners; but so turn Thine anger from us, who meekly ackn weledge our vileness, and truly repent us of our faults, and so make haste to help us in this world that we may ever live with Thee in the world to come. We have sinned and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled against Thee, even by departing from Thy procepts and from Thy judgments. O, Lord, according to all Thy righteousness, we beseech Thee let Thine anger and Thy displeasure be turned away from Thy people; because, for our pride and our contempt of Thy word and commandment, for our sins, and for the sins of our fathers, our cities have been burned, our people have fallen by the sword, our land is desolated, and the man whom Thou didst raise our people have fallen by the sword, our land is desolated, and the man whom Thou didst raise up to preside over us has been cut off by a stroke. O, Lord, hear; O, Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not for Thine own sake. O, our God, for Thy mercies are great and Thy pardon free, through Jesus Christour Lord. Amen.

O, merciful God and Heavenly Father, who

On merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of the family, relatives, and friends of Thy servant, the late President of the United States, for whom we desire to offer up our prayers unto Thee. In Thy wisdom Thou hast seen fit to visit them with trouble, and to bring distress upon them. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; sanctify Thy fatherly correction to them; endue their souls with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will; comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon them, and give them peace through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O, Almighty God, who art astrong tower and defence to all those who put their trust in Thee, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for that it hath pleased Thee to hear the prayers of Thy people, by giving us, of late, victories without battles, and spreezess without best the seat the chart when the states.

Georgia says there is no one resource of the South so little understood and so greatly undersettlement as the amount of cotton still held there. He thinks there must be at least 1,500, -000 bales in Georgia and 1,000 the still held the still the still still the still st Alabama. He has personal knowledge of andreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year. He predicts that cotton will sell for ten cents per pound in Savannah as soon as the Government removes the restrictions upon its coming in, and his integrits and sound judgment are vouched for by cople, by giving us, of late, victories without stiles, and successes without bloodshed; and noet humbly do we beseech Thee to grant us eace, speedily, by turning the hearts of the disSATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

posing the hearts of all this people to mutual

fireness, and charity bestowed upon him; a most humbly do we besech Thee to grant this people a continual succession of wise a good men, worthy at the continual succession of wise a

od men, worthy to fill the place once l

ample and a wise ruler for this Thy great peo-ple; and so replenish him with the grace of Tay Holy Spirit that he may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endue him plente-

O, eternal Father, the God of Peace and Love.

ring light out of darkness, order out of config

may be made to work together for the good of Thy church, the glory of Thy name, the safety, honor, and welfare of our whole country; all which we ask for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Lord and Saviour. Amen.

DEATH OF RICHARD CORDEN.-The sad intel-

igence of the death of Hon. Richard Cobden, a

distinguished member of the British Parliament,

has just reached the United States. From the

teginning of our civil war till the day of his

ablest and most consistent friends of the Federal

Union in the House of Commons. He always

co-operated with the illustrious John Bright in

he advocacy of American rights. The people

of the United States mourn his death not less

deeply and sincerely than do the people of England.

The Lexington Observer of the 19th savs

The notorious Mose Webster came here on Sat-

rday last, and surrendered himself to General

Hobson. He wanted the General to grant him

the same terms that were granted to Lee, but

his request was refused. He was treated as

deserter from the rebel army, and was allowed

to take the oath. He promised to bring in his

men, they having agreed to accept such terms

as he might make. He was from Grant county

nd in that and the surrounding counties ha

mainly confined his outrages for some months.

We learn that on Saturday morning last.

James W. Duckworth, of the 3d battalion of

Duke's brigade, C. S. A., a resident of Clarke

county, Ky., surrendered himself to Captain

Priestly at Lexington, desiring to by down his

arms and take the oath of allegiance to the

Union. He made the request with the follow-

ing remark: "Well, Captain, I lave come to

surrender my carcass to you and take the oath.

I see no use in me fighting any longer in this

All Deputy Provost Marshals throughout

the North are relieved from duty: all contracts

for horses, &c., have been annulled; all sur-

geons engaged in hospitals, except those be-

longing to the regular army, are;o be mustered

ont, and the building of any more Government

warehouses has been forbidden. Orders to the

above effect have been issued fron the War De-

partment. These retrenchment will save to

the Government over one millon dollars per

Our neighbor of the Union Press talks of

the wretched actor, J. Wilkes Booth." J.

Wilkes Booth isn't a "wretched actor." He was

certainly a wretched actor in the late horrid

tragedy at Washington, but he isn't a wretched

actor in his profession-if that's what the writer

means. He is an able actor. His histrionic

power is undisputed. But, though not a

Yet, why abuse the tragedian for the awful crime

The Cleveland Leader states that when

months ago, he remarked to a prominent citi-

zen that "the man who killed Abraham Lincoln

would occupy a higher niche of fame than

George Washington." This statement, based.

it is said, upon the best authority, demonstrates

at once that his late action was premeditated.

The people throughout the loyal States,

ince the lamentable death of President Lincoln,

have demonstrated their respect and love for

parallel in the annals of the nation. Every

even exchanged prisoners and one hundred

and six convalescents were transferred to Nash-

ville, forty-five to New York, and ten to Emi-

GRANT'S TERMS EXTENDED .- Major-General

All officers and soldiers of the army of North-

capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States

out the terms of the capitulation. Is is sup-

the public:
Office of the Adams Express Company,
Louisville, April 17, 1865. 5
Philip Speed, Esq., Collector of Inter. Revenue:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

COLLECTOR'S OPTIOR THIRD DISTRICT OF KY.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 29, 1285.

F. X. Donahue, Esq., Agent Adams Express Co.

Louisville.

Receipts issued by Express Companies for

receipts issued by Express Companies for property delivered to them for fransportation need not be stamped; but receipts issued to Express Companies for the delivery of property transported by them must be stamped, and a failure to affix a stamp in such case subjects

the party is uing the receipt to a penalty of \$50 or each offence.

or each offence.
I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
PHILIP SPEED, Collector.

Lincoln's remains are to be carried to Spring

field, imparts a renewed interest to his farewell

o his neighbors on leaving home, February

My Friends:—No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which

see you again. A duty devolves uponme which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I can-

not succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being

I place my reliance for support, and I hope yo, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot sueceed but with which success is continued.

Cotton.-The Washington correspondent of

he New York Tribune has the following state-

tain. Again ]

eed, but with which success is

bid you all an affectionate farewell.

11, 1861:

mond, has issued an order, as follows:

ed in emblems of grief.

likes Booth was in that city, some eighteen

of the man? What sense in that?

wretched actor," he is personally a wretch.

thing alone." He was sensible.

leath, Richard Cobden has been one of the

ng joy and felicity,

forbearance land forgiveness, so that unity, peace, and concord may rule and reign through all our borders, for His sake, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and Prince of Peace, Thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Carist. Amen.

O God, by whom princes rule and judges discussed in the control of the control o The popular demonstrations throughout e loyal States since the lamented death of resident Lincoln have evinced not only a feelng of profound respect for the character and emory of the illustrious dead, but a sublime national spirit, which, even in the midst of so uch public sorrow, should gratify every American heart. The common expression of anguish has been universally attended by earnest clarations of faith in the enduring character of our free institutions, founded, as they are, pon an enlightened popular will. The Re the father of our country; and especially we implore Thy blessing upon Thy servant, the President of the United States, and to grant him that wisdom from above, and that righteousness of life, which will make him a bright expectation. blic has lost a great and true friend, but its road, deep life has not been stayed. It was an old saying of Martin Luther, that

God buries his workmen, but their work goes on." Thus, the highest official may suddenly all at his post, and the hearts of the people may be lowly bowed in grief, jet the nation itself, of which he was the chief representative, will steadily move on in its upward course. No one man, however great his brain, or pure his heart, or beloved by the people themselves, can e indispensable to the destinies of this Repubic. Andrew Johnson to-day guides the councils of the same unconquerable nation over which Abraham Lincoln presided. Oar marts of commerce are busy as ever, our armies are still strong and determined, our navy rules the ocean with imperial sway, the mightiest rebel lion in history is crumbling before the flag. while our public credit is gaining daily in public confidence. Individual manhood is apt to be strengthened

and elevated by the sense of an unmerited wrong, and, thereby, enabled, with heroic enturance, to meet the perils of life; and a nation, when stricken by the hand of undeserved hate, meant to destroy its fame, will rise in conscious ectitude to vindicate its honor, and strike the offender with invincible power. The brutal asassination of President Lincoln, while it has reaved the public heart, has also, from the noment of its occurrence, increased the resolve of the loyal American people to restore the ation's authority wherever its old jurisdiction certains. This sudden and atrocious deed is felt as a blow at the integrity of the country self, and hence the new impetus given to popdar expressions of devotion to the Government of the Union. And every foreign power, aving recovered from the shock produced by the act of the cowardly and inhuman assassin, will contemplate the spectacle thus presented with awe and admiration.

Yesterday morning we published Major-

Knoxville, East Tennessee, into North Carolina

. Stoneman's report of his expedition from

the report being dated on the 13th inst, near Slatersville, in the latter State. The great campaigns of Grant and Sherman, and the decisive nts which have lately marked their progress, have wellnigh withdrawn public attention from he important achievements of Gen. Stoneman. who, since his departure from Knoxville, about the middle of March, has performed great service, largely contributing to the suppression of the rebellion itself. His present expedition, consisting chiefly of cavalry, was designed to stroy the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and all the rebel depots of supplies along the road, to destroy bridges and break up the immense salt works at Wytheville in Southwest Virginia, and at the same time act as a barried any rebel forces retreating from Virginia outhward. The expedition has been successful far beyond the expectations of its leader. More ban five hundred miles were travelled, coverog some exceedingly rugged country. oneman captured 1,164 prisoners, and, north of Salisbury, North Carolina, he captured and destroyed the following list of public rebel property: Four large cotton factories and ,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of arms, 1,000 rounds mall-arms ammunition, 1,000 rounds fixed artillery ammunition, and 7,000 pounds powder; 35,000 bushels corn, 50,000 bushels wheat, 160,-000 pounds cured bacon, 100,000 suits gray uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds harness leather, and 10,000 pounds saltpetre; also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice, and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the rebel medical director at \$100,000 in gold, in addition to the arsenal at Salisbury. The military works were being fitted up, and were filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed. The losses sustained by the expedition have been very limited, and General Stoneman repmounted and equipped than when he left the city of Knoxville. Hardly any similar expedition during the war has been more fruitful of valuhis memory in a manner which has scarcely a able results than this. Stoneman has placed his name side by side with that of brilliant Phil. Sheridan.

own and hamlet in the country has been cloth-It has been a notable fact, during two or TRANSFEES -Yesterday one hundred and three years past, that United States stocks have borne a better price in Germany than in Great Britain or France, countries with which we have far more commercial intercourse than with the ormer. This, says the Washington Chronicle, is doubtless owing to the more friendly feeling Ord, commandiag the Federal troops in Richtoward us which exists among the Germans than among the English and French; and also to the fact that the German immigrants are ern Virginia who were not present at the sur-render of that army by General Lee at the Ap-pomattox Court-house on the 9th of April, 1865, are hereby informed that the terms of generally far better educated than the Irish and English, and far more numerous, as well as better educated, than the French immigrants. They write frequently, and always hopefully, of the Union arms, while the others either never write at all, or else in a vein of despondency or forces at or near Richmond, laying down their arms, and receiving their paroles. uniriendliness to the Union cause. The effect The gentleman who communicates the above of these German immigrant letters is to information says that Lee did not, after the surcreate a demand for United States securities in that country far beyond what has existed among render, repair to North Carolina, but has been emaining at Appomattox Court-house to carry the unfriendly neutrals of Great Britain and France. Bankers, finding the demand to exist posed that by this time he is in Richmond, Gen. among the people, at once engage in the business of dealing in American stocks, and thus Grant having extended to him the courtesy of an escort of one hundred cavalry. The best increase confidence in them. Our English cousins and French neighbors have given the possible feeling exists between the two Generals. preference, so far as good will is concerned, to the "Confederate" cotton loan. We wish them correspondence between Mr. Speed, Collector great joy of their bantling. It has for some of Internal Revenue, and F. X. Donahue, of months been in a sinking condition, and on the the Adams Express Company, settles an imarrival of the news of the taking of Richmond portant question, and it is of deep interest to and Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee with his whole army, the rebel fund no doubt disappeared from the stock exchange.

Dran Sir: We find that many of our patrons are under the impression that the recent action of Congress exempting Express receipts from taxation covers receipts which we take from them for matter delivered. Will you be kind enough to give me your views on the subject and oblige, veurs, respectfully. five thousand rebel prisoners and a large supply of artillery, now occupies the long and stubornly besieged city of Mobile. That portion of the rebel force which escaped from the advancing Federal columns, has retreated hastily up the Alabama river into the interior of the State where Gen. Wilson, after taking Selma and Montgomery, is now operating with his splendid cavalrymen. Mobile fell into Federal Louisville:
DEAR SIR: Your note of the 17th inst. is resived. The law as it now stands is to this essession on the 9th inst., simultaneously with surrender of Gen. Lee. Its capture is the most important event that has ocurred in the Gulf Department since the fall of New Orleans in the summer of 1862. The occupation of Mobile, the chief city of Alaama, and the fall of Montgomery place that State completely under Federal control, exceptng the very limited section now occupied by he retreating garrison of Mobile, which, howver, cannot long escape the clutches of Gen. Wilson. Alabama and Georgia have stood together, and now they lie down together under he flag they have obstinately resisted so long. May the people of those two great States quicky throw off the impure garments of rebellion and clothe themselves anew in the bright ap-

parel of loyalty. When the intelligence of President Lin coln's assassination reached Petersburg, Va., the prominent rebels there, headed by Roger A. Pryor, immediately called a public meeting to express sorrow over the lamentable event. The leading secessionists of the Old Dominion know full well how great is the loss they have sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Lincoln, whose great heart was prompting the most liberal and generous measures toward them. While President Johnson's policy toward the ruling spirits of the rebellion may not violate any principle of justice, yet it is not likely to be marked by as magnanimous a spirit as was indicated by his predecessor.

The New York World says that "Gen. Grant has vindicated his claims to stand on the list of Great Captains next after Napoleon or Wellington." But, we ask the World, when did either Napoleon or Wellington capture an entire army, as did Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, at Vicksburg, and lately at Appomattox Court-house? Napoleon and Wellington were, perhaps, more brilliant leaders, but neither ever achieved results as great and decisive as

The Pittsburg Post suggests that the reains of the late President Lincoln should be deposited in the same ground where rest the ashes of Stephen A. Douglas, who, as it is well known, was at once his friend and his political rival. The grave of Douglas, inclosed by two hemi-

the suggestion of our contemporary a good one. "Both Lincoln and Douglas," says the Post, were accepted sons of the Prairie State; they, while differing widely in politics, still were personal friends. During their canvass, prior to the election of United States Senator, no personal recrimination was allowed to pass their lips. And when the rebellion first developed its hideous proportions, Douglas was among the first who had opposed the President's policy, to call upon him and give him the benefit of his giant intellect toward the steps to be taken to quell it. Donglas reposes by the shores of Lake Michigan. Where can we so well deposit the remains of the lamented President Lincoln, as by the side of his equally distinguished adversary in politics? Both being citizens of the great State of Illinois, and both equally patriotic, let them lie side by side in the grounds owned by their adopted State, and within sound of the murmurs of Lake Michigan. And when peace shall be happily restored to this distracted untry, and the navigator upon this inland American sea shall see the sight of the monument which should be erected over these two distinguished friends of their country, who, after 'life's fitful fever, sleep well,' he will drop

well as representative American citizens.'

there being erected to his memory. We think

Our Washington despatches briefly report the interview that occurred on Thursday between President Johnson and Sir Frederick Bince, the new British Minister. Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance is there for Mr. Davis, then?" asked Sir Frederick. "Oh a small particle still; doubtless his escape across the country," said the President. "Well," replied the Minister in an inquiring tone. "I should think that Mr. Davis and a few members of his Cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soop?" "If they know what is for their own interest," responded the President rather grimly, "they had better lose no time about it." "The time has come," he added, "when traitors must be taught that they are criminals. The country has clearly made up its mind on that point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than myself." Sir Frederick inadvertently gave some very wholesome advice to Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, while President Johnson, in quite a brief way, issued a verbal proclamation to the rebel chieftains which s likely to precipitate their flight from the soil they have ruthlessly dyed in blood. We hope, however, that the actual policy of the President toward the leaders of the rebellion, as well as toward their followers, will be as lenient as the public safety shall allow. Let the balm of judicions pardon be applied to the wounds of war.

J. Wilkes Booth will have to exert himself as a fugitive criminal never did before, if he escape the hot pursuit which has been set upon his track. Every citizen of the nation is charged with the duty of arresting his flight if possible, and immense rewards have been offered for his apprehension. If, however he escape the justice of law, he can never escape the lash of a guilty conscience, which will pursue his wretchel soul into eternity.

The Indiana heroes who fought, bled, and ied in the Morgan and Kirby Smith raids are being paid off at the City Hall in New Albany. For nearly two years these veterans have gone without pay, yet they have borne this without complaint, which is another evidence of their patriotism. Their pay ranges from seventy-five cents to thirty dollars and a half each in greenbacks and fractional, which is placed in capacious pocket-books, and will be spent for beef at twenty-five cents per pound.

GUERILLAS "MURDERING UNION CITIZENS OF-GRANT COUNTY, KY.—A courier arrived in Covington about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, from Crittenden, Grant county, bringing information to the military authorities that a large number of guerillas had made their appearance in and around that place, and were killing Union citizens. A company of infantry was immediately mounted, and started in pursuit of the guerillas.

GEN. STONEMAN'S REPORT. ADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESS. IN THE FIELD, CAMP AT SLATERSVILLE. N. C. April 13, via JONESBORO.

Mafor-General Thomas: have the bonor to report the following as

I have the bonor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last despatch from Boone, North Carolina. From Boone it became necessary to cross the flue Ridge Into the Yadkin river bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses there, but we were detained three days by a freshet. From thence we struck for Christianburg. On the route I detached Col. Miller, with a portion of his brigade, to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the 16th Pennsylvania, and Pahmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously.

Colonel Palmer attacked, and after some fighting captured Whythville, destroying the depot of supplies at that point, also at Mair's Meadow. Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way important bridges over the Bg and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg, with the main body, effectually destroying the road between New River and Big Hick, and then struck for Greensboro, on the North Carolina railroad. When we arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro and between Greens-

effectually destroying the road between New River and Big Hick, and then struck for Greensboro, on the North Carolina railroad. When we arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro, and between Greensboro and Yadkin River, and all the large depots of supplies along the road.

This duty was performed with considerable fighting, resulting in the capture of 400 prisoner, and to my entire satisfaction.

With the other two b igades, Brown's and Miller's, and the artillery, under command of Lieutenant Reagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3,000 troops, under Major-General Wm. Gardner, and fourteen pieces of artillery, under Colonel Tite and Lieutenant-General Pembrrton—the whole formed behind Grant's creek, about two miles and a belf from Salisbury. As soon as proper dispositions could be made, I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of fourteen pieces of artillery and 1,364 prisoners, including fifty-three officers.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us: Four large cotton factories and 2,000 hales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of arms, 1,000,000 rounds small-arms ammunition, 1,000 rounds fixed artillery ammunition, and 7,000 pounds powder; 35,000 bushels corn, 50,000 my shels wheat, 160,000 pounds cured bacon, 100,000 suits gray uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds harness leather, and 10,000 pounds salt-petre; also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice, and other stores and medical supplies valued by the rebel Medical Director at \$100,000 in gold, in addition to the areasal at Salisbury. The military works were being fitted up, and were filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed.

All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but reattered and escaped into t

ever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Captain Morrow, A. A. G., who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aid-de-camp, while leading the 11th Kentucky cavalry in the fight at Sali-bury, was, on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as was also Major Bascom, A. A. G., my chief of staff Captain Chamberlain, my chief Quartermaster, and Captain Allen, A. A. G., I wish to bring to your especial attention, and, through you, to the General-in Chief.

[Signed] GEO. STONEMAN, Maj.-Gen. GEO. H. Thomas, Major-General.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

To the Citizens of Kentucky, and to Soldiers of the Confederate Army: I consider it the duty of everyone, regardless what may have taken place in the last four us, to do all that is possible to restore quiet, etc. and confidence to the country. Any positions that General Palmer may make y be fully relied upon.

Signed)

J. WALKER TAYLOR,

Major C. S. A

NEW YORK, April 18. Hon, Schulyer Colfax writes to A. D. Rich-Hon. Schulyer collax willes there will proba-ardson, of the Tribune, that there will probathat, if he had been able to attend the theat. sinated by the dagger intended for Ger Grant, but that he would willingly have g ful acres, has been purchased by the State of Ilhis life if he could have saved that of the Pres linois at \$25,000, and a handsome monument is

lent.
The Herald's Washington special says that, at The Herald's Washington special says that, at the last Cabinet meeting which Mr. Lincoln attended (on Friday), at which Grant was present, he turned to the General and asked him if he had heard from Sherman. Grant replied that he had not, but was hourly expecting a despatch from him announcing the surender of Johnston. "Well" said President Lincoln, "you will hear new very soon and the news will be ston. "Well," said President Lincoln, "you will hear news very soon, and the news will be important." "Why do you think so," said General Grant. "Because," said Mr. Lincoln, "I had a dream last night. Ever since the war began I have invariably had some dream before any very important military event occurred." He then instanced Bull Run, Autietam, Gettrsburg, &c., and said that before each of these events he had some dream. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

Major-General Dix: Major-General Dis:
The arrangements for conveying the President's remains to Springfield have been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and thence to Springfield.

E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, April 19. The city to-day has worn the appearance of abbath. The churches were filled and dis courses appropriate to the occasion deliveree After church hours thousands of people quied promenaded the streets, viewing the cost drapery which profusely covers nearly ever promenaded the streets, viewing the costly drapery which profusely covers nearly every building throughout the city. Minute guns were fired at noon and all the flags of the vessels in the harbor continue at half-mast. Reports from all parts of the State and the West, North, and East state that the same obsequies prevailed in honor of the funeral of our late President. a tear over the memory of two distinguished as The World says, editorially: In the grave of

The World says, editorially: In the grave of our President, just men of all parties and shades of opinion this day bury the bitterness of political conflict about his measures and his policy. They remember only that he loved his country; that he humbly, carnestly, and bravely labored for its salvation, according to the light which heaven gave him, struck us all, in whatever is most dear to us as citizens and as men, with such memories and admiration for the fame which springs from them.

The green and undying fame of Abraham Lincoln passes to-day luto American hisbory. That history remains with its, to love our country as well as he, to labor as earnestly, as humbly, as bravely, for its salvation. To each of us, according to his light, to maintain all that is dear to us as citizens and as men, is the lesson which this day reads to us, so that out of this cloud of sorrow the nation may pass on and up again to nobler peace and prosperity and glory.

nd glory.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from fort Sunpter, says that when the stars and tripes that waved above it were fixed upon, the pation rose as one man, for every one felt how the pation rose as one man, for every one felt how the flaw was a type of the seeply and really that hag was a type of the bation. Just as Sumpter stimulated the nation to a war that it would have chosen to avoid, so this second assault must and will stimulate it to go on against rebellion till it has exterminated the very spirit in which their damnable atrociies originated.

The World's special says Mr. Lincoln saw

ooth play more than once, and admired heath, when told of the President's deliaid he would rather have the applai ero. The President never spoke to Booth, but wished to make his acquaintance, and said so.

wished to make his acquaintance, and said so. Booth evaded an interview.

The same special says, Mr. Lincoln's face, in death, wore that benignant, half thoughtful, half tender expression which distinguished it through life, and the embalming had been so well performed that no trace of the violent and bloody finale was perceptible; his eyes were half shut and bore below a dark discoloration.

The only trace of life departed was his mouth, which was firmly and pleasantly shut. Mortality was a perfect counterpart of life. It is probable his body will make the circuit of the Northern cities in as excellent preservation as it now rm cities in as excellent preservation as it now xists. There is a statement affoat that, on count of the wound in his head, the embalmag is imperfect, and that the route must be house, Immense crowds visited the East Room dur-

ing the day.

The Herald says the man arrested at Mrs.

Surratt's house claimed to have been a laborer on the railroad, and said he earned his living by his pick. He told contradictory stories small and well-shaped, the latter being as deli-cate, white, and soft as a woman's. Upon searching his pockets they found a comb, hair, and tooth-brushes, a package of cartridges, and \$25 in greenbacks. He was identified by Mr. Seward's servant and by Miss Seward, and was heavily ironed and placed on a gunboat.

Traces of Booth also have been discovered

and it is expected he will be in custody before morning.
The Herald's Newbern special of the 13th The Herald's Newbern special of that the says: Information reached us to night that the rebels have destroyed their embryonavy yard at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, as at Richmond, and two vessels intended for operation on the North Carolina coast.

Washington, April 20,

To Major-General Dis:

One hundred thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer of our late beloved President. The assasin is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars is offered for his arrest in addition to any reward offered by municipal anthorities or State Executives.

Twenty-five thousand reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Suratt sometimes the apprehension of G. A. Suratt, sometimes called Port Tobacco, one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid tor the apprehension of David C. Harrold, another of Booth's accomplices.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harrold, another of Booth's accompliess.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment, or escape will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

READING, P.A., April 20.

I have just seen Mr. Lyon, a United States detective officer, from whom I get the following relative to the Booth affair: The report that Booth came to Reading on the train is correct. He was in Reading all day.

The man that recognized him informed Detective Lyon that he knew it was Booth. Mr. Lyon, a company with Mr. Miller, another detective, finally traced him to the depot and ascertained that a man answering his description had got on the train which had just left. The facts were immediately made known to Mr. G. A. Nichols, Superintendent of the road, and an effort made to telegraph to Port Clinton, the first telegraph station, but the operator not being about, an engine was fired up, and Lyon and Miller and the man who had seen Booth proceeded at full speed to overtake the train, but at Port Clinton were informed that the man described had got off there, but whether he went to the Catawissa train or not they could not accertain.

ot accertain.

A despatch was sent to Tamaqua, to the con-A despatch was sent to tamaqna, to the conductor of the train, and in the meantime Port Clinton was searched. Upon the arrival of the train at Tamaqua, the conductor telegraphed as follows: "The man is on the train." Another despatch was sent to the next station for further information, with orders for his detention.

went to the Catawissa train or not they co

that the man is Booth. What measures are being taken for his arrest are kept private for ob-

About 5 feet 8 inches in height, black eyes, black hair, cut short and inclined to curl, short black mustache, had cotton in both ears, wore a white hat, had a piece of crape on the left arm, wore a Lincoln badge on the right breast in mourning, and had on a black frock coat with common blue military pants. NEW YORK, April 20.

The Herald has advices from Winchester to the 18th, which state that Mosby surrendered his force to General Chapman, at Berryville, on the 17th, after arranging the terms with Gen. Hancock, which were similar to those granted It is understood that General Rosser has also

sked that his command be included in the car-el. Moseby's men number probably seven undred. Great numbers of Lee's soldiers are arriving

within our lines. They scout the idea that any portion of their army has gone to Johnson, and say that when it is fairly understood by Johnson's men that they can go to their homes they will go.

The Herald's Washington despatch says it was ex-Governor Farwell, of Wisconsin, who notified Mr. Johnson of the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Johnson had retired for the night when notified, and measures were taken for his retection.

protection.
But for this presence of mind on the part of Governor Farwell, in all probability Mr. John son would also have been murdered in the exitement produced by a knowledge of the murder of Mr. Lincoln.

As it was, an unusual stir was heard in the com of the unknown man, where a pistol and link were found.

The steamer Creole, from Hilton Head on the 16th, has arrived. The Savannah Herald says he capture of Mobile was announced in Savan-

th, has arrived. The Savannah Heraid says e capture of Mobile was announced in Savanon the 14th the capture of Columbus, Ga., by Thomas's cavalry, after a severe fight with Forrest's troopers. Four or five hundred of Forrest's men were captured. Montgomery, Ala., is also captured.

sued an order advising the freed people col-cted there to proceed to the islands in the de-artment and settle on the plantations. A large incendiary fire occurred in Charleston on the night of the 9th. Arrangements are in being made to exchange 5,000 prisoners at Da- in

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, The following despatch was received this ternoon from a lawyer at Reading. The deafternoon from a lawyer at Reading. The despatch of yesterday was somewhat erroneous. The statement given by the citizens of Reading referred to is that he has no acquaintance with Booth, having seen him but once, seven years ago, in a theatre in Ealtimore, and not being able to identify him now. He saw the suspected person in a saloon on Tuesday night in company with another drinking freely.

Learning that the man intended leaving town for Pottsville at 6 o'clock P. M. vesterday, he got upon the train after it started and recognized the individual, who appeared very much confused at meeting him. He asked the citizen whether he was going up in the train. On his

whether he was going up in the train. On his answering he was not, the man said he would be back in Reading in a day or two.

READING, PA., April 20.
To S V. Bradford, Esq.:
On my return from Postsville, the representations to me last evening were such that I sent a special engine to Pottsville after the up even-ing passenger train, but the man had left the train at Auburn before the telegram could reach it. He then walked back to Point Clinton and qua, where we telegraphed to look out for and will be held until indentified. There been some ground for suspicion that it is Booth. (Signed) G. A. NICHOLS, Superintendent P. & R. R.

SECOND DESPATCH.
READING, April 20. The citizen who recognized Booth was taken before a Justice of the Peace this afternoon to make affidavit of his knowledge. He now wears he doesn't believe the man pursued was Booth. Heretofore he stated positively it was Booth and that he knew him well. Washington, April 20.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts, led y Governor Andrew of that State, and Mayor incoln, of Boston, by appointment called upon ir. Johnson to-day. Delegations from vari-us States will pay their respects to the Chief

Cus States will pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate during the day.

This morning at 11 o'clock a delegation of one hundred ettizens of New Jersey, headed by Gov. Parker, called upon President Johnson at the Treasury Department. President Johnson, in response to an address by Gov. Parker, said: Gentlemen, I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially anspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed with a sense of the obligations and duties devoiving upon me, and I feel deeply the kind express ons of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our Chief Magistrate was inaugurated, having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country, and now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere, leaving a question of great political importance to be settled. I am especially thankou will please accept my thanks for your ten WASHINGTON, April 20.

Major-General Diz:
The following is the official report of Suron-General Barnes of the condition of Secre-cy Seward and his son Frederick Seward this The deep interest of the people in the conition of the great statesman and patriot, whose fe was assailed by the murderers of the Presi-ent, induces me to send you the official morn-

ent, induces me to send for surgeon:
ag and evening reports of the surgeon:
E. M. STANTON. April 20, 1865, 9 A. M.

Size: I have the honor to report the secretary
of State passed a restless night, but is calmer
this morning. Mr. F. Seward continues to improve slowly. Respectfully,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General. Washington, April 20.

Immense crowds are gethered at the Capitol o see the remains of President Lincoln, which lie in the rotunda.

The following order has been issued from the beadquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated April 17:

edience to General Order No. 69, current In obedience to General Order No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all camps and stations in this army will be kept at half mast during Wednesday, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be sustended for the day throughout the limits of this command. The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order at the camps and stations under their respective orders. Twenty-one minutegons will be fired, under the direction of the Chief of Artillery, at 12 o'clock M. on the day mentioned. By command of

mentioned. By command of
Major-General MEADE. WASHINGTON, April 20. Secretary Seward is able to sit up to-day, and simproving fast. Frederick Seward passed a comiortable night, and is also improving. A large number of navy officers called in a body to pay their respects to President John-

son.

The Maine delegation, now in this city, headed by Hon. H. Hamlin, late Vice President, waited on the President for the purpose of tendering him the hearty support which they are freely gave to his illustrious predecessor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18. Public grief in all the Pacific States, over the

for obsequies to morrow.

Men have been lynched in several places for expressions of pleasure at the murder.

Complete order is restored in this city and the military have disbanded.

The determination of President Johnson not to treat with the rebel leaders gives great satisfaction, and a disposition is manifested to accord his administration general confidence.

A severe earthquake occurred in the lower counties of Colifornia to-day.

Gen. McDowell has issued an order for the street of all persons expressing approval of Mr. Lincoln's death, and for the suppression of any paper so offending.

New York, April 20.

The World's Washington special gives the

The World's Washington special gives the collowing description of the corpse: Death has astened on his irozen face; all character and disenversey in his life has not changed one in his countenance. The mouth is shut see in his countenance. The mouth is shut see that of one who had put his foot down firm and so are the eyes which look as calm as if in number. No corpse in the world is better pre-

pared according to appearance.

The Herald sums up our captures of artillery since the 1st of December at 600, and says if we add to this list the cannon sunk by the robels on since the 1st of December at 600, and says it we add to this list the cannon smak by the rebels on water during the same time the total losses of the enemy will exceed 1,700 pieces since the beginning of December last.

General Custar in a recent order to his divisions asys: During the last six months, although confronted by superior numbers, you have captured one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. You have never loct one gun, never lost one color, never been defested, and, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including three memorable battles in the Shenandooh Valley, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open on us.

Fred. Seward's health is improving. Secretary Seward's condition continues to improve. Sir Fred. Bruce was to-day introduced to the President, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to this Government.

Baltimore, April 20.

A despatch from Gen. E. B. Tyler, dated Relay House this evening, says Sergeant Gamble, 1st Delaware cavairy, has just brought in Geo.

A. B. Alzeroot, one of the assassins. He has been identified by detectives, who have been pursuing him. BALTIMORE, April 20.

pursuing him. Washington, April 20. Sir Frederick Bruce's interview with President Johnson to-day was as informal and as undiplomatic as President Lincoln himself could have made it. This new Minister made his appearance with all his stars and decorations on presented his credentials, and formally read his speech.

Mr. Johnson replied, saying that he was glad Mr. Johnson replied, saying that he was glad to see him and to welcome to the Capital a representative of Great Britain, and then added:
"But, sir, I am not much used to the diplomatic formalities customary on such occasions. My idea is simply that two great nations ought to conduct their relations very much as two neighbors who since rely desire peace and good fellowship between themselves would do, and that the less mere formalities about, it was

"I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted Sir "I assure you. Mr. President," interrupted Sir Frederick pointing to his uniform and decorations, "that leashould feel very much more at ease without these things than with them." The remark was soft thoroughly English, and at the same time, so consonant to American prejudice against fusa and feathers, that the President and Minister became friends at once, and sat down for a chat.

chat.

Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance is there for Mr. Davis?" then asked Sir Frederick. "Oh, a small particle. Still doubtless he will escape across the country," said the Procident.

President.
"Well," replied the Minister, in an inquiring tone, "I should think that Mr. Davis and a few members of his Cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soon, if they know what is for their own interest." "They had better lose no time about it," responded the President, "for the time has come when traitors must be taught that they are criminals. The country

taught that they are criminals. The country has already made up its mind on that point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than vasit. myself."
There was then a renewal of the mutual promise to talk over any difficulties that might arise between Great Britain and the United States, like two neighbors, sincerely desirous of

States, like two neighbors, sincerely desirous of good terms with each other, and so the interview ended.

Gen. Rosecrans arrived in the city this evening under the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is his first visit to the capital since he was ordered to the Southwest in 1862, to begin his career there. By a curious coincidence, his leading enemy, General Halleck, was to-day sent out of Washington ander orders from the Lieutenau, General Ha nader orders from the Lieutenant-General. Handon orders to Richmond to assume command there Baltimore, April 21.

New York, April 21. The Herald's ex es of artillery, 71 stands of colors, 15,018 of small arms, 1,100 wagons, caissons, 14,000 horses and mules. 's Mexican clergy, confirmation of this report it is stated that amilian has retracted the renunciation of amily rights to the throne of Austria, made

The Time Spanish Fort correspondent says: or captured in the defenses of Mooile of which Spanish Fort had 46. gunboats escaped up the river, but captured or destroyed. There were

TAMAQUA, April 21, booth has not been arrested, but has been sed as far as Tamaqua. The men who were ested on suspicion have been discharged. EST GULF SQUADEON, FLAG-SHIP STOCKADE, OFF MOBILE, April 12. Sin: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th inst, subsequent to the capture of Ft. Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my despatch, No. 53, dated April 9th, the Octorora, Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Lowth, and the iron-clads was anabled in consequence of the rough re enabled, in consequence of the rough agging of the Blakely river, through the in-fatigable exertions of Commander Pierce osby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish fort, from which point Lieutenant-musander Low, with his rified guns, lelled with great precision Forts Huger d Tracy, and with such effect that of Tracy, and with such effect that
the forts were evacuated on the evening of
te 11th, and our forces took possession, capring a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.
The forts I shall hold until Gen. Carby can
urison them with his troops. This morning I
oved with the ganboats, convoying 8,000 men
Gen. Grainger's forces to the west side of
obile Bay for the purpose of attacking Mole.

octaw Point battery and three heavy forts low it, within Garrow's Bend. I shall place ral Canby, with the forces under his imdiate command, is at present in Blakely, uch I have constant telegraphic communiin with him. I send this despatch by Lieut,
mander G. H. Gilles, whose vessel, the
wankee is, as the department has been aldy informed, destroyed by a torpedo.
subsequently gave him charge of the navaltery on shore, with which he rendered very
cient service in shelling Fort Alexis and the
mish Fort. I commend him to the attention
the department for zeal and gallantry.

am also much indebted to Commander
eby, who has been untring in freeing Blakeiver of torpedoes, having succeeded in reving over 1:0 a service demanding cools, judgment and perseverance.

adgment and perseverance.

see the honor to be, very respectfully,
bedient servant, H. K. HATCHER,
Admiral, Com'ding Western Gulf Squad-April 17, 1865.

April 17, 1865.

ite an interesting event occurred at headers this morning. The 6th corps having eighteen flags during the recent short age, it was arranged that the men who red them, accompanied by their command-hould march to the vicinity of Meade's ers, and there turn in the colors taken the rebels. General Meade addressed heroes in an appropriate speech, in which saked them individually for their gallantry, he entire corps for the important part they serformed in being first to break them. the entire corps for the important part they performed in being first to break the eneline, as well as for their conduct in pursuund aiding in the defeat and capture of the 
cipal army of the Confederacy. In concluhe announced that every man who had 
a flag should have a furlough for thirty 
and that each one should carry his own 
present it to the War Department at Washm. The scene was a brilliant one, and was 
henjoyed by all who witnessed it. 
e announcement of the murder of Mr. Linand the attempted assassination of Mr.

was laying aside pantaloons, and clothing herple just at this juncture. The at hard work, but it is tho oward Petersburg and Richmond been heard of Sherman, but the ton's surrender is daily expected.

St. Louis, April 21.

Sr. Louis, April 21.

kson (Miss.) News of the 2th says:
lit Adama, with 1,500 men, encounderal force of 2,500, under General
it Pleasant Ridge, Ala, and whipped
by, dilling 380, wounding and caplarge number, and taking all their
wagons, and potoons. Adams lost
lit and and 400 men. 0 and 400 men. unded from Mobile arrived at New

al train has just left the depot for conor, together with distinguished y officers, including Gen. Grant, semembers of the Cabinet, and of the Supreme Court of the assembled in the rotunda of the corning at 7 o'clock, where, after sive prayer by Rev. Dr. Garley, f the President under an escort of clies of a veteran corps were continuite to the railroad, and placed car to which the remains of his different previously been removed, and ev. Dr. Gurley again delivered concluding with the benediction concluding with the benediction content of citizens were in a tendators, and all were mournfully limbe solemnity of the scene. the sciemnity of the scene, he intimate friends of the late Presimere in the train Ward Lamon, U. Gov. Oglesby; Judge Davis, U. S. ourt; Hcn. W. W. Edwards; C. M. ther-in-law of the late President; a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln; Colonel illiams, U. S. Marshal; D. S. Philger, Guriev.

coln were placed in the interior r immediately in front of those ing is a list of the gentlemen espe-

is a list of the gentlemen espoaccompany the remains, the
dily friends: Jadge David DaUnited States Sopreme Court;
General J. B. B. Todd, and
Guard of honor, viz: BrigaTownsend, Brigadier-General
Brigadier-General A. B. Eaton,
orai J. G. Barnard, BrigadierBrigadier General A. P. Honeral D. C. McCullum, Majorunter, Brigadier-General J. C.
dmiral C. H. Davis, United
ain W. R. Taylor, Major T. H.
es Navy; the above constitute in their hearts, "for the nation is stained with blood," and then, in delicate reference to the event of the morning, begged the congregation to leave all political and party feeling at the door, adding, "Here we know only one distinction—

Last night, Major Walker entered the church very early and placed a miniature American flag, tied with crape, on the fourt, and laid baside it an embleanatical bouquet tied with the same. Mr. R.—, hearing of it, called on Gol. Smith, the military commandant of the post (fearing a continuation of the morning scene), who informed him that she intended them both as her Easter offering.

The church, at an early hour, was crowded to overflowing with militarly. Major Walker wore her pistols, as if either expecting or intending a disturbance.

When the contribution was made, Mr. R.— It haned forward, laid the flowers carefully on the plate, and, as he was in the act of taking the plate, and, as he was in the act of taking the plate, and, as he was in the act of taking the plate, and, as he was in the decorate of taking the plate, and, as he was in the decorate of taking the plate, and, as he was in the decorate of taking the plate, and, as he was in the decorate of taking the plate, and, as he was in the decorate of taking the plate at the idea of resenting an insult as they therefore. of N. H., Mr. Rallins, of Mass., Mr. Hooper and Mr. Mr. Anthony, of N. Y., Mr. Mr. Cowan, of Ohio, Mr. Mr. Smith, of Ind., Mr. Jue e brightened at the idea of resenting an in-suit, as they thought Bat Mr. R——proceed-ed again with the service. As far as the soldiers are concerned, if they N. J., Mr. Newell, of Mary-Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of Mr. N. Ordway, Sergeant-at-

really thought the red was placed in the church from any political motive, we cannot censure them for resenting it, particularly at this time them for resenting it, particularly at this time—
the time when the nation is bowed in grief over
the assassination of President Lincoln; but wedo
censure her who incited such feelings. She had no
right to touch with sacrilegious hands anything
in the church, especially during the service. If
the flowers were typical of disloyalty, to the
Colonel commanding belonged the right to remove or have them removed. But even he
should have waited for an explanation.
We do not know whether Major Walker considers herself a lady or not. Judging from her
costume we would suppose not, and certainly
no gentleman would so desecrate the house of
God. We will simply call her Neutral Major.
I trust you will publish this for the sake of the
Church. It is a true account, and, as there are
no papers published here, we feel it due to Mr.
Ringgold and ourselves to have it published
elsewhera. With respect. sern District, Illinois, A. D. C., ols, C. H. Stallum, Col. John Hon, L. Trumbull, Hon, J. S., in Thos. J. Dennis, Lieut-Goy, n. T. E. Sherman, Mayor of T. Havne, Hon, John Went-Hays, Hon, C. L. Woodman, Jon. L. Talcott, Goy, Morton, couch, of Ohio, Goy, Stone, of Couch, of Ohio, Goy, Stone, of

where draped in black. Everywhere the flag 's where draped in black. Everywhere the flor's wreathed in crape with a unanimity which has never been equalied. Our citizens have shown their high regard for the honored dead in every appression made.

At an early hour the streets were througed with citizens hastaning to the different

presenting arms, and the bands playing Troubled Soul."

ose graceful columns supporting a cornice ex-ending beyond the line of the base. The cano-py rose to a point fourteen feet from the ground, and terminated in clusters of rich black plumes.

The whole structure was richly draped. The

fleor and sides of the dais were covered with tine black cloth, and the canopy was formed of black crape, the rich folds drooping from the four corners and bordered with silver fringe. The cornice was adorned with silver stars, while the sides and ends were similarly ornamented. The interior of the canopy was black cloth gathered in fluted folds. The central point was a large star of veivet studded with thirty-six stars, one for each State. The floor of the dais on which the body of the illustrious martyred patriot rested, was bordered with evergreens and a wreath of choice flowers.

The crowd surrounding the buildings was immense, but owing to the excellent police and a strong military guard everything passed off

strong military guard everything passed off an orderly manner.

In an orderly manner.

FORTHESS MONROE, April 19.

The funeral ceremonies of our late President were solemnized this morning. In connection with the terrible plot of the President's assassination, the arrests of several parties well known here who have been accumulating wealth and have been the recipients of untold favors from the Government, will probably lead to important developments.

name is somewhat familiar to our citizens—she having been located in Louisville for some

-as will be seen by the following letter, is at-

racting no little attention in a different locality.

It is our opinion that it is about time the Major

on unseemly display. She is no honor to the

uniform she wears. While on duty here she

was continually involved in difficulties, which

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Yesterday was Easter Sunday, a festival which

came in four persons entered, and were shown to a seat exactly in front of the chancel. One of these attracted the general attention of the congregation, owing to the peculiarity of her dress. She wore the Federal uniform, mod-

more, and our Easter offering lay ruthlessly scattered and torn.

Indignation and sorrow prevailed—a momentary pause in the choir; a gentle look of reproof from our pastor, and the services proceeded as if nothing had occurred. After the sermon Mr. Ringgold spoke very pathetically of the great calamity befallen the nation, be seeching all to come forward with love and sorrow in their hearts. "for the nation is stained with

Last night, Major Walker entered the church

With respect, AN EPISCOPALIAN.

WASHINGTON, April 22,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., April 17, 1865.

enough by half:

assigned to duty at the Military Prison

B. Hill. Secretary of State, Hon. Robt Fowler, State Treasurer, with other officials of the State Government; Mayor Chapman, the City Coun-cil, with the heads of the city government; Gen. Wallace, Brigadier-General Tyler, Commissioner Dornin, and many other officers of he army and navy.

At 10 o'clock the car bearing the body

old, is dead.

He in whom were centred the hopes of thirty nillions of people, has been stricken down and a no more. The nation mourns his loss. From he rocks of the Atlantic to the sands of the ladific—from the great lakes to the gulf—on very sea, wherever the flag floats—in every and, wherever the spirit of liberty breathes, rief weighs down the heart and sorrow fills he air. How imperfectly can words express a grief so deep—a sorrow so profound.

Hearts that beat with joyous pride a few days since for the victories which our arms have enheved, now beat heavily with grief. Eyes hat beamed with joy at the prospect of returning peace, are now dummed with tears.

A good and a great man, ripe in wisdom, in the meridian of his glory, when he was contemplating how he could best be magnanimous to them who for four years have been—until compelled by our victories to lay them down—an arms against liberty and against the Union; how he could be magnanimous, and yet be true to the great trust confided to him by the people, true to the best interests of the nation, has At 10 o'clock the car bearing the body reached the depot in charge of Gen. McCollum sand J. W. Garrete, and in a brief time the coffin was removed by a guard of sergeants of the invalid corps, and, surrounded by uncovered heads and sad bearts, was escorted through the depot buildings by the State and city authorities to the funeral car awaiting it on Camden street. The hearse is the most beautiful car ever seen in this city. The body of the car is almost entirely composed of plate glass, which enables the vast crowd on the line of the procession to have a full view of the coffia. The supporters of the top were draped with black cloth and white silk, and the top was decorated with black plumes. The car was drawn by four splendid black horses. The military eccort was one of the largest military displays witnessed, and was exceedingly imposing.

The entire column was under the command of General H. H Lockwood, attended by his staff and a number of aids-de-camp. It formed ue to the best interests of the nation, has een summoned, without a moment's warning, appear before his God, the ruler of the How few there are of His servants who were etter prepared to receive that summons, which t pleased God in His unfathomable wisdom to

it pleased God in His unfathomable wisdom to send by the hands of an assassin.

In the contemplation of this awful and tragic event, it seems as if we were rolled back two thousand years to the barbarous ages—as if the star of Bethlehem, the golden fruits of the Gospel, the civilization and progress of twenty cenuries, have been annihilated. We seem no longer Americans; but to stand again in the forms of Rome, with dead Coser at bur feet.

While our hearts are saddened with this great sorrow—while every feeling of kindness and charity has been outraged by this most infamous of wicked deeds and blackest of human crimes—we have need of all-our virtues and calm self-possession to keep the feelings of revenge against the perpetrators and sympathizers with this horrid tragedy from becoming uppermost in our hearts. We have need of all our faith and religion to see beyond the black veil, which, like a dark cloud, shrouds the present, and read aright the lessons which God intends it shall teach us.

We have, as a nation, reason in the midst of our mourning to be devoutly thankful that God in His goodness has withheld the assassin's hand so long. aff and a number of aids-de-camp. It formed a line on Eutaw street, the right resting on lonway street, and marched in reverse order. niway street, and marched in reverse order, te line of march was taken up shortly after a strival of the remains, and included in the antry were the 118th Indiana volunteers, the are stationed at Fort McHenry, and comanded by Colonel McCarney. Following a ttery of artillery was a detachment of United ates marines from the United States receiving p Alleghany. They were in full uniform, d made a fine show. A detachment of United ates seamen followed the marines. The rearthe escort was brought up by a large number of officers of the various departments, incling the medical and other branches, mountaing the medical and other branches, mountaing surgeon Simpson, Medical Director; Gen. B. Tyler, Colonel G. M. Bowman, and others, the procession commenced to move precisely The procession commenced to move precisely thalf past ten o'clock over the route previous-

a nai-past ten o clock over the route previous-y designated. Ten minutes before ten o'clock, the head of the procession arrived at the southern frout of the Exchange. As soon as the head of the military escort reached Calvert Sta-tion, the column was balted, and the hearse, with a guard passed between the lines, the so long. we stand now, we can only see hydraded treason rearing his head in the Capitol. can only see in this damnable deed the l's black hand. But wait a little—we shall

[For the Louisville Journal.]

EULOGY ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

vered by Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Volunteen perintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General ospitals, at Jefterson General Hospital, April 1:

ow solemn and how eloquent is this occa-

oremost man of the nation, Abraham Lin-is dead.

whom were centred the hopes of thirty

evil's black hand. But wait a little—we shall be God's back of it.

Marching along with the armies of the Union, ith your prospect and view shut out by the ust of the march, you have found it difficult, not impossible, to discern the point of your eparture, or to correctly discover your future setimation. It is only when you have gained be height of some commanding eminence that reops presenting arms, and the bands playing "Peace, Troubled Soul."

The general officers dismounted and formed with their staffs on either side of the approach and from the gate to the main entrance of the Exchangie. The remains were then removed from the funeral car and carried slowly and reverently into the building and placed on a cats-falgue prepared for them. After they had been properly placed and the covering removed, the officers present passed solemnly on either side of the body. The civic part of the procession followed, and the general public were then admitted. The catafalque was erected immediately beneath the dome, and was a model of good taste. It consisted of a raised dais II feet by 4 at the base, the sides sloping slightly to the height of three feet. From the four columns rose graceful columns supporting a cornice expense. reparture, or to correctly discover your future festination. It is only when you have gained be height of some commanding eminence that rou could review the region over which you had journeyed, and see the destination of the ong lines of your fellow soldiers which were vinding their way along the valleys and brough the mountain passes. And so now walking wearily and sorrowfully in the shadow of the great mountain of grief which arises beore us, with our eves dimmed with tears for the auton's loss, we cannot see what lies beyond. When, through toil and suffering, we shall see climbed to the summit of the mountain, with wandering eyes we shall then see stretched h wandering eyes we shall then see stretched out before us the valleys of peace; and far be-yond, in the blue sky above the purple hills, the cloud which seems so dark to us now, turning o silver beneath the rays of God's transcenden

I have said, that in our great sorrow we have, as a nation, reason to be devoutly thankful to God, that in His goodness He has been pleased to withhold the assassin's hand until so much of the great work of annihilating this fiendish rebellion has been accomplished. It is too late now for treason's bullet or the assassin's dagger to stop the wheels of liberty's engine—to arrest the nation in its onward march toward the accomplishment of its purpose. It may be the age of bullets, but it is also the age of ideas. It will open the eyes of those who have been crying "Peace! peace!" when there is no peace, to the realization that we are fighting to save the life of the nation against a barbarism—the child of slavery—which is not less, but more to be dreaded that it inds its home in educated and cultivated minds. It will strengthen the knees that have knocked together or kneeled down at the mention of slavery. It will give vigor to hands and arms that have hung paralyzed in its presence, and bid them lay hold of the roots of the stump of the tree of slavery, that has fallen beneath the giant blows of the great man whose loss we deplore, and tear them forever from American soil. I have said, that in our great sorrow we have,

rever from American soil.
When, in the history of nations, has one so

When, in the history of nations, has one so dilustrions been stricken down from so exalted a position? When has so true and honest a patriot—one so enshrined in the hearts of the people, been torn from a nation's heart by a murderer's hand? Looking back through the ages, to revolutions that have swept over the earth, and changed the destines of the world—searching the histories of empires that have the nation of power and greatness, and crumbled to cust—we shall find none of all the great names of those whose lives have been handed down the civil authorities at Washington that the ratification of Sherman's and Johnston's agreement now would seriously complicate the great was submitted to the seriously complicate the great was submitted self in habiliments more appropriate to her sex. She has been permitted long enough to make inose whose lives have been handed down or the admiration of posterity that have samped their names more indelibly upon the ge in which they lived, or that will live longer the grateful remembrance of future generations. altimately led to her removal. The Major is

His colossal proportions will heat be seen in ufficiently patriotic, but she is not modest His colossal proportions will best be seen in fifter times by the light of history. It is not the iwellers upon the mountains' sides that fully ealize their magnitude; but to those who are urther removed from them, they appear in all heir sublimity and grandeur. But we to day, emembering all his greatness in the past—his oice of wisdom, from which all men their mens drew—his firm will, true to the times in which he lived—his great goodness of heart—his broad humanity—his noble knosety and inty of purpose—can weave no wreath of s to crown his brow, or express the uni-

Yesterday was Easter Sunday, a festival which should be held sacred by all, and which has ever been particularly observed by the Episcopal Church throughout the world. It is a custom in the church to place flowers in the chancel, and last week the Sunday-school scholars were requested to bring, each of them, a few flowers with which to decorate it. Accordingly, yesterday the marble baptismal font in front of the chancel was filled with delicately arranged flowers. As it may be of some importance I will describe the arrangement. As it was yet early in the season, a great variety of flowers could not be obtained. Nearly all of those that were trought and laid as an offering were white, mainly spirea, lilac, lilies of the valley, &c. The church regard white as a type of purity. In the seentre and elevated a little above the rest ersal woe.

America's leader has fallen! The wail of accurning of a mighty nation fills the land. It comes to us from the prairies that stretch in air-modulations far away to the Northwest; from e pioneer's rude but on the frontier: from the wded mart of every city; from Maine way and to the Gulf; from the golden gates of alifornia to where Oregon rolls its waters t the sea; from every ship that unfurls its whi In the centre and elevated a little above the rest was a most exquisite calla lily (typical of our Saviour), surrounded by white, and on one side ails and starry flag to the breeze. It rises in olemn, sorrowing anthem from the hearts of ur millions of freedmen, whose chains have a red granium blossom, typical of the blood of Christ. The idea was a beautiful and holy one, and the flowers were held accred by us all. This hilly had been watched with loving care by our cear pastor, so anxious was he to have it in full bloom on Easter-day. These flowers gave rise to quite a scene yesterday. The church was very much crowded. Just before our pastor came in four persons entered and were shown came in four persons entered and were shown. fallen by his hand, and from the oppressed every clime. Everywhere the friends of liber

P.

"Lead out the pageant, sad and slow,
As fits an universal wor;
Let the long, long procession go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow,
And let the mournful martial music blow—
The great American lies low. Yea, let all good things await Him who cares not to be great But as he saves or serves the State Such was be. His work is done; But while the race of mankind endure Let his great example stand, Colossal, seem of every land, And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pu Till in all lands, and thro' all human story, The path to duty be the way to glory,"

New York, April 22. The Herald's Washington despatch says: Gen. beridan was at City Point on Thursday night. an announcing the full surrender of John

her dress. She wore the Federal uniform, modified only by a short tunic above the knee, and cavalry boots, with "shoulder-straps," showing her to rank as Major (she is a physician, and I think her name is Walker).

She seemed much interested in our beautiful service until the chant "Te Deum Laudamus" was begun, when all rose to their feet. Stepping forward she pinned a piece of blue ribbon to the sacred lily, looking defiantly at the minister, who immediately took it off. A moment more, and our Easter offering lay ruthlessly scattered and torn. man announcing the full surrender of Johnston's army.

The Herald's correspondent at Goldsboro says that on Monday last the disposition of Gen. Stoneman's forces was such as to insure Johnston's capture in a very short time.

Kilpatrick has pursued the rebels some thirty miles beyond Raleigh without meeting any resistance from them. Raleigh being in the undisputed possession of the national forces, the railroad was being rapidly repaired, and trains would be running trough to that city from Wilmington and Newbern in a few days.

The majority of the people of North Carolina, wherever Sherman's troops penetrated, are represented as being exceedingly anxious to be allowed to resume their former position in the Union, and perfectly willing, in order to obtain that object, to give up the institution of slavery entirely.

The old 10th army corps has been reorganlized, and is commanded by Gen. Terry.

The Hera'd contains detailed accounts of the
cevalry column under General Wilson. The
first resis ance met by his troops was at Montitille. After the engagement Roddy's forces cilio. After the engagement Roddy's forces were routed. They retreated, skirmishing for about twenty-seven miles, and formed a junction with Forrest Lyon, and Chalmers. The first-med took commadd, and the rebels again nade a standard were driven in every directions. n, with the loss of one hundred killed and nded, over two hundred prisoners, and three

reces of artillery.

They then retreated to Selma, where, behind strong works, an obstinate defence was prepared for. On the next day, the 2d, General Wilson fir. On the next day, the 2d, General Wilson moved to attack this place, and, after about an hour of severe fighting, the fortifications were carried by assault, and his troops entered the town, capturing over 2.000 prisoners, 100 cannons, a large number of horses and mules, and in mense quantities of supplies, ammunition, &c. Besides these, there fell into General Wilson's possession one million of dollars' worth of cott n, a large arsenal, naval iron works, and other manufactories, all of which, together with n any buildings belonging to the rebels, were destroyed.

distroyed.

The Tribune says: A passenger from Charleston states that just as the steamer left a report or me that an expedition, sent out by Gilmore under Potter to Sampterville and Manchester, but destroyed three bridges between Columbia and Florence, one thousand bales of cotton, seven locomotives, and forty-three passenger cars, and brought in twenty-five hundred liberance slayes.

ned slaves.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says
General Ord has been superceded in commandhere by General Halbeck. The former officer is
ordered to report at Charleston, S. C.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The investigation of the conspiracy now going on shows that Mr. Lincoln's death had already street, were still at liberty in that city on Tours.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.-We publish this morning the proclamation of Gov. Bramlette etting apart Thursday, the 4th of May, as day of humiliation and prayer. This is right numble ourselves before the Great Ruler of the niverse and beseech His protection and mercy in view of the calamities of war and the late grievous death of the nation's Chief Magisrate. The day provided by the Governor will be religiously observed throughout the Commonwealth.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON. -Some days ago we eceived unofficial intelligence that negotiations were pending between General Sherman and General Johnston, the latter having offered to apitulate his army upon the same terms as Grant gave to Lee. The intelligence was but partly true. Yesterday morning, however, our telgraphic columns contained the whole truth of the matter as embraced by an official report of seven articles of agreement signed by Generals Sherman and Johnston, on the 18th inst., in a military convention at Durvay Station, North Carolina, the articles being intended by them as the basis of peace and reunion between the loyal and insurgent States. The agreement

was as follows: First, The contending armies now in

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Washington, April 22.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday says: For some days it has been reported here that the so-called Confederate government, consisting of Jif Dayls and a handful of his officers and soldiers, had reached Augusta, Ga., and made a whost hours, allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in extence to be disbanded and conducted to their veral State capitals, there deposit arms and roperty in State arsenals, and each officer and can to execute and file an agreement to cease om acts of war, and abide the action of both tate and Federal authority. The number of ms and munitions of war to be reported to be chief of ordnance at Washington City, subct to the future action of the Congress of the inited States, and in the meantime to be used blely to maintain order within the borders of eight hours, allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in extence to be disbanded and conducted to their
everal State capitals, there deposit arms and
property in State assemble, and confederate property in State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and abide the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance at Washington City, subject to the forward in the contract of the chief of ordnance at Washington City, subject to the forward in the contract of t nited States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments on their officers and Legislatures taking the cash prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and, where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the prougle by reason of the late war as long of the prougle by reason of the late war as long.

of the people by reason of the late war so lon of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms, the war to cease; an amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, on condition of a disbandonment of the Confederate armies and the resumption of

The articles above were transmitted to Washngton City to be ratified or rejected by the naional civil authorities. A Cabinet meeting was alled immediately upon their reception, and he articles were rejected after a consultation, in which Gen. Grant participated. They were ejected upon the ground that they embraced the settlement of certain political questions which do not properly come within the authority of a military convention, and Gen. Sherman, we are informed, was ordered to press forward against the forces of Johnston, and give him battle if need be. The articles above, as may be readily seen, are far more comprehensive than the terms of surrender which Gen. Lee accepted, the third and fifth articles, especially, including questions of an important political character which President Lincoln, in a letter addressed to General Grant, March 3, refused to submit to any "military convention or conference." It is doubtless felt by the authorities at Washington that the ratification of Sherman's and Johnston's agree-

Words have no power to express our p sorrow that an opportunity so fraught with leace to the country has been lost, if, indeed, it has been. We hope, however, that the President and his Cabinet, sustained by General Grant, have acted wisely in the matter, and that the glorious result which all patriots so much cesire can not be long deferred. The terms accepted by Gen. Lee were simple and just, involving no doubtful political issues; and, for the sake of humanity and a restored Union, we fervently pray that Gen. Johnston will follow the example of his Commander-in-Chief. He cannot offer successful battle to the superior forces which encompass him, but he may sub ject his brave men to a bloody and hopeless acrifice. We believe that he will surrender just as Lee has done.

Major Walker Taylor .- We think that his man was spoken of unjustly in the local columns of our paper of Saturday. We know him and all his family. He has judged wrongy in this war, but we have no doubt that he has judged honestly. There is not one drop of dishonest blood in the veins of the whole Zach. Taylor family.

We regret deeply what we consider Walker

Taylor's mistake as to his duty. We have thought that his action was (we know it was) treason to the Government. But may the Great Spirit of Truth pardon us if we mistake when we say that he is now trying to do a right and not a wrong to Kentucky and to the great We have heard much as to Walker Taylor's

ction in Kentucky. He has always demanded f his men that they should respect all the laws of war. He has shot several of them for beng murderers and robbers and thieves and outws generally. Captain Marion, whose career has been marked throughout by blood and vionce and cruelty, was killed by Major Taylor himself. Marion declared it as his purpose to ontinue bis cowardly depredations in Kentucky; Taylor protested against such a course, and advised the surrender of his forces to Gen. Palmer. A fight ensued between them, and Taylor, in self-defence, killed Marion with a pistol-shot. This occurrence, which is not genally known, demonstrated the fixed determination of Taylor to pursue the course indicated by the card which we published from him several days ago.

We may add just here that some months ago hen the guerillas were committing their violent deeds in the vicinity of Harrodsburg,

nention them now in view of the reflection unuly cast upon him in our columns on Saturday est. We hope that Major Taylor will prove himself a good citizen and worthy of his noble ancestry. TRANSFERS YESTERDAY .- Twenty-three were insferred to New York, thirty-five to Wash-

airo, twenty five to Nashville, two to Detroit, bree to Camp Chase, three to St. Louis, one to Philadelphia, three to Cincinnati, two to Shepe dsville, and two to Wheeling, Va. Miss Mary Adel Carper took the oath at the Provost Marshal's office yesterday. PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF

r gton, twenty-one to Baltimore, thirty-three to

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,) FRANKEORT, April 21, 1865.

field to maintain that statu quo until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say 48 In view of the sad calamity which has fallen Second. The Confederate armies now in exstence to be disbanded and conducted to their America, it becomes us as a people to hum-cur-elves before a merciful God, and pray several State capitals, there deposit arms and property in State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and abide the action of both Sate and Federal authority. The number of a ms and munitions of war to be reported to im that the sin of our people, which has culre purged from our iniquity and be again re-stored to His favor and to peace and unity mongst ourselves.

For this purpose Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1965, is hereby appointed as a day of fastthe chief of ordnance at Washington City, sub-ject to the future action of the Congress of the

pited States, and in the meantime to b obely to maintain order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third, The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governg, humiliation, and prayer. On that day the people of Kentucky are in-

New York, April 22. Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federa There was more activity in the stock market this morning, and the speculative feeling stronger. Prices generally higher; the deman for Governments active under call and on the

reet. Prices generally better in railroad

WASHINGTON, April 22, 9 A.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

New Orleans papers say the intelligence of be surrender of Lee's army, which reached New

cleans on the 15th inst., occasioned great re-icing. Gen. Hurlbut ordered a salute of 200

e Red river. General Slaughter, the rebel General in com

and at Brownsville, has published a special der, in which he says hereafter no newspaper blished in the United States will be allowed

Washington, April 22.

capital, a telegram from Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen Lee had requested an interview or conference

Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of Gen Lee was published in a letter to Davis, to the rebel Congress. Grant's telegram was submitted to the President, who, after pendering, took his pen and wrote with his own has d the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed, and sixed by the Secretary of War.

signed by the occasion, ed to Gen. Grant:
Washington, March 3, 1865.

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen.

o military conference or conventions. time you are to press to the utmost your

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22-9 P. M.

Respectfully, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General,

detailed report will be sent as soon as they a completed. The quantity of cotton will reach

2000 bales, and a large amount of provise EDWIN M. STANTON.

pass the pickets or forts around this city un

ss on a written pass from headquarters hen personally known to the officer in char r commander of the forts, boats on the Che-

eske, and Ohio canal, are allowed to pass sub-et to search at different points. Citizens,

lowever, do not require passes to leave the city by railroad going north.

President Johnson has to day been through a

art of the same routine as during the past few days, viz: receiving the visits of State delega-tions and political associations. The first to all this morning was the Geatown Union agen, whom the President fittingly addressed.

League, whom the President fittingly addressed. A delegation of the sons of Vermont afterward called with Hon. L. B. Colby. He responded to them in a speec, and in conclusion said that he would say to the wealthy traitors You must pay the pensity of your treason, and to the olier side to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, many of whom have pend the pensity with life and limbs, forbearance, clemency, and conciliation. The employes of the Treasury Department also called on him.

As reports have been in circulation for some me of a correspondence between John-ston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of that was agreed upon and the result, is as fol-

ws: Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 8th of April, A. D., 1865, near Durvay Station, o the State of North Carolina, and between ten. Johnston and Gen. Sherman, both pre-

Washington, April 22.

Secretary of War.

and forage.

Secretary of War

ation at the stock exchange, and there

approvement throughout the entire list and & Pittsburg and Michigan Southerry active. There was more disposit

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress. Fitth. The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so lrng as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms, the war to cease; an amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, on condition of a disbandonment of the Confederate armies and distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men as hitherto composing the said armses. Not being full terms of the Confederate armses and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men as hitherto composing the said armses. very active. There was more disposition to purchase with a large amount of business transacted after call. The market steady. State bonds steady and not offered very freely. Coal and miscellaneous are better with more doing. The Gold room was firm, without special excitement or activity. Monday and Tuesday will be partially if not close holidays. The gold room has adjourned over both days. The Stock Exchange will decide Monday whether to hold a session that day. Money continues very easy. There is more of a demand for foreign exchange. Bills are wanted for remittance on account of United States bonds returned from London.

of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men as hitherto composing the said armes. Not beling fully empowered by our respective principles to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pleage ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Mag.-Gen. U. S. A.
J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen. C. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only I have the honor to report that the Secreta State passed a very uncomfortable night t has taken his breakfast with relish, and i uite as strong as yesterday. Mr. Frederick eward has improved within the past twenty-our hours very rapidly. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. orted to be very large, including not only plunder of the Richmond banks, but pre he plunder of the Richmond banks, but pre-jous accumulations. A despatch received by his department from Richmond says: It is stated here by respectable parties that he amount of specie taken south by Davis and is party is very large, including not only the lunder of Richmond banks, but previous accu-pulations. plations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with

aerman or some other commander, by which hey will be permitted with their effects, in-uding their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or rope. Sherman's negotiations look to thi After the cabinet meeting last night Grant started for North Carolina to direct operation against Johnston's army.

E. M. STANTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16. The Times contains the following relating to lobile: General Canby established his headquarter 8 yeas and 55 mays. Among those who voted the negative were John Janley, of Loudon General Canby established his headquarters in the custom-house. Gen Granger commands the district. Gen. Veatch commands the post No cotton or other things were burned because it was said Gen. Granger would burn the city if cotton was burned. It is estimated twenty-live thousand bales were captured in the city, also a large quantity of pitch. The city is orderly and quiet, many of the clitzens being anxious to take the cath of allegiance, glad to be released from rebel rule. Deserters are arriving in large numbers. ounty, the venerable president of the conversion; J. B. Baldwin, of Augusta, State Representations on; J. B. Baldwin, of Augusta, State Representive in the Confederate Congress from the hiddestrict; G. W. Brent, former Gen. Bragg', djutunt-General; W. H. Curtis, of Accoma Junky, J. A. Early, formerly Commander of the Valley; J. G. Halliday Portsmouth; Hon. A. H. H. Stewart, ougusta; G. W. Sumner, of Kanawha; W. C. Lichham, of Hanower. Wiekham, of Hanover. New York. April 22.

The post-office will be immediately opened The wharves and docks are in fine order. The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the cit about three o'clock on the 12th, tendering the rvice of pilots to run our fleet safely to th

Gen Granger met with a most enthusiastic reception on entering the city. He remarked that he never received so warm a reception in any place before. Three hundred guns in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured. About twelve hundred prisoners sick and strangers were found in the strangers and strangers were required. department recommended Easter as a day of thanksgiving with all persons, civil and military, for the bright prospects of peace. Our forces are following the retreating rebels from Mobile in the direction of Macon. The speedy capture of this place is expected.

Kirby Smith has been conscripting slaves up ere captured. About twelve hundred prison-se, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, cluding two hundred and fifty officers. All ere sent to Ship Island. The contents of the onfederate commissary depot was turned over the poor of Mobile Thirty-eight hundred risoners were captured at Spanish Fort and lakely. The Confederate gunbeat Garrison as been captured. nblished in the United States with a Texas.

Postmaster Parker left New Orleans for Mobile on the 14th. The Times says, we understand he takes possession of the post office there, and we look for the re-establishment of postal communication with our sister city at the earliest moment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Blakely. The Confederate gunbeat Garrison has been captured.
The Mobile papers having suspended publication, Gen. Granger authorized E. O. Huile, correspondent of the New Orleans Times, to issue a daily paper. He has commenced publishing the Mobile Daily News.
Gen. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived last evening from Mobile, and goes North with despatches for Grant.

WASHINGTON. April 22.

Washington, April 22. Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from Gen. Sherman with an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, which had been entered into on the 18th by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston, and Strig. Gen. Breckinridge was at the conference. A cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the WASHINGTON, April 22. New dispositions of the Army of the Potomac New dispositions of the Army of the Potomachave been made. The 9th corps has been relieved from guarding the Southside railro d and ordered to Washington. Their places are to be tasken by the 5th corps. The 5th and 2d corps have as yet received no orders, but are expeting to be sent to some prominent point. Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in the army, labor being suspended. Nothing was talked of in camps of officers and mentat the sad fate of our late President. But one-entiment is entertained in regard to the terrible tragedy, while all their sympathies are with the beleaved family.

New York, April 22.

A plan is on foot to erect a monument to the ructions given by the late President in the Lincoln bimself at the capital on the night of the third of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to gov-ern the action of the military commanders. On the night of the third of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the

A plan is on foot to erect a monument to the nemory of Abraham Lincoln. The proceeds are to be raised by dollar subscriptions. Over five aundred names have already been appended to the list. It is proposed to erect the monument in this city.

Several ladies propose starting a subscription for the ladies of America to present to Mrs. Lincoln a comfortable home.

The World publishes extracts from the report of the Committee on Commerce with the rebellious States, which shows that the rebels have received quantities of supplies from cotton speculations at Memphis and other places along the Mississippi river. It also shows that immenes frauds have been practised on the Government, and the rebels have been greatly assisted to prolong the war. The report says that trade with the rebel States has been of no benefit to our Government, but has inflicted very great injury on the public service.

New York, April 22. he list. It is proposed to erect the monumen

NEW YORK, April 22. The Herald's Washington special says: One of the last official acts of President Lincoln was bee appointment of Colonel Ben. Spooner as nited States Marshal for Indiana. Colonel pooner was in nearly all of Gen. Sherman's attles in the West, and lost an arm at Kenesaw

The Post's Washington special says: The President is in danger of being taken down un-der speech-making forced on him by delega-tions. It is hoped no more State organizations will come with addresses for the present. CINCINNATI, April 23.

I have the honor to report that the Secretary f State is stronger and more comfortable toight. Fred's condition is gratifying. A furher removal of fragments of bone was made
his morning, and the operation was borne
iell, and has been productive of partial relief.
Respectfully. Considerable snow fell here yesterday and st night. It is clear and pleasant this The findings and sentence in the case of the ikago conspirators was promulgated to-day Gen. Hooker. Buckner S. Morris and Vin-ant Marmaduke are-acquitted, and will be dis-arged after taking the oath. Charles Walsh d P. T. Sammer or found grifty of all the WAR DEPARTMENT, \ WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865. \ In a despatch dated Mobile, 5 P. M., April 14, charges and specifications, and the former was sentenced to five years' hard labor and the lat er to three years in the Ohio penitentiary. The Gen. Canby reports: We find in Mobile and its defences, on the west side of the bay, over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 1,000 priscuers. Inventories are now being taken, and a entence against Grenfel and Daniels has no eet been promulgated. The commission ha been dissolved.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C, April 22.5 To Major-General Dix: In a despatch dated Mobile, 5 P. M., April The a despatch dated Mootle, 5 F. M., April 14th, General Canby reports as follows:

We find in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the Bay over one hundred and fity gans, and a large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds. The amount of cotton will likely reach three thousand bales.

Washington, April 22.

Within the past few days large numbers of Marylanders and Washingtonians who went South at the beginning of the war, including some prominent citizens, have returned to this city. Some of them are still bitter in feelings, and express the intention to return to the South when exchanged, and, if again required, to nake their hands against our flag. Most of them admit, however, that the South is overlowered and the war at an end, and that they are glad to get home again. One of these men relates a singular incident that a me person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first Manassas battle also owned the house in which Gens. Grant and Le drew up articles of surrender.

Many Alexandrians are nightly presenting themselves to the pickets outside the city, and c. me in. will likely reach three thousand bales.

Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's bands have surrendered, including nearly all the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's men are hunting for a reward of two thousand dollars offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to locate head-quarters at Washington.

The counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's have been during the whole war noted for their hostility to the Government and their protection to the rebel blockade-runners, pies, and every species of public enemy. The nurde eres of the President were harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that directed to the murder, and Booth fled in that directed the section of the president were harbored there s, and every species or public species of the President were harbored there release it will be owing to rebel complices in that direction. The military commander of the Department will surely take seasures to bring these sympathizers and accomplices in the murder to a sense of their reliminal conduct.

E. M. STAN FON. come in.

A change of commanders, including the assignment of Gen. Halleck to Richmond, was published vesterday and sent North. It is now ascertained that no such orders have been issued by the War Departement.

Since the murder of the President it has been diracted by Gen. Augur that no one be allowed to pass the pickets or forts around this city unompilees a E. M. Signification of the Mashington, April 23.

The following are some of the reasons why herman's action is not agreed to by the It was an exercise of authority not vested him, and its face shows that both he and choston knew he (Sherman) had no authority enter into any such an arrangement.

It was a practical acknowledgment of the

3. It undertook to re establish the rebel State vernments that had been overthrown at the rifice of many thousand loyal lives and an mense treasure, and placed arms and munins of war in the hands of the rebels at their pective capitals, which might be used as in as the armies of the United States were ded and used to conquer and subdue the By the restoratioon of the rebel authority

4. By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects the loyal citizens of the rebel states to the debt consummated by the rebels in the name of the State.

6. It put in dispute the existence of the loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the Government.

7. It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved the rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever sized in their moet prosperous condition.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to

f our victories, and left them in a condition to enew their efforts to overthrow the United ates, and subdue the loyal States whenever heir strength was recruited and an opportu ll upon President Johnson on Monday morn-

Publication has been made of certain changes f several officers, including Gen. Halleck, to mmand at Richmond. This is not correct. een. Ord remains in command of Virginia, a erctofore. Halleck commands Virginia and forth Carolina. Gen. Gilmore remains in mmand of the Department of the South.

Circumstances which nave to use in owledge of the Government render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Fricary night, the 14th inst., and, it is believed, caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also believed he has divested himselt of his moustache. The likeness of Booth published in Harton, which is said to be correct. The attention Circumstances which have come to the

tion of surgeons and the public is called to nese circumstances. If Booth is lying con-aled and wounded, the rewards offe ed, and the detestation of his crime by all loyal citizen will soon bring him to light

NEW YORK, April 23. The Suffolk, Va., correspondent of the Held states that rebel officers who have arrive ere report that the news of Lee's ached Davis at Danville three days oclamation, and that Jeff left at da at morning for Greensboro. Jeff states shard pushed he should go to Texas. was hard pushed he should go to Tex s, where he was sure he could rally an army around him and make another stand, and he should never leave the limits of the Confederacy. He issued orders for the cavality to join him, and to burn the bridges over the Newbern and Roanoke rivers, which was reported to have been done, and also for the evacuation of Weldon.

The Toronto papers contain an affidavit, stating that the notorious McDonald, of that city, to gether with a member of the Council of Toronto named Jennison, had been discovered preparing a pirate at Collingwood for plunder upon the lakes. The scheme has been frustrated by the seizure of the vessel.

Harrisetted April 23—11.15 A.M.

HARRISBURG, April 23-11.15 A.M. Harrsburg, April 23—11.15 A.M.

The train is now leaving this city with the remains of President Lincoln. Our company has been increased by the addition of the Hon. J. Ealley, Hon. J. K. Morchead and W. H. Hall; the latter is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Philadelphia City Councils. The duties of this gentleman is to extend the hospitalities of that city to those who have been specially invited to accompany the remains to Springfield.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, and staff, took leave of the party at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock.

leave of the party at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock We are now at Wheatland. The attention passengers is directed toward the residence James Buchanan, about two miles from the road. At 1.5 o'clock we are at Lancaster. The road. At 1.5 o'clock we are at Lancaster. The vicinity of the railroad station is crowded with people, and further on the streets are densely filled—perhaps thirty or forty thousand spectators. Bonners are at half-mast. Badges of black are seen everywhere. The walls of the elegant car-house are profusely ornamented with draped flags and emblems of grief. This car-house is densely packed with people. The word goes round that Grant is aboard. This electrities the crowd. "Where is he?" shouts thousands of voices. Many rush to the last car, and others in the front showing that they have no definite idea as to the wheaebouts of Grant. Grant is not aboard, and the crowd feel disappointed. At this point a small party of ladies with a large and magnificent bouquet reach the car and deposit on the coffin the floral tribute of honor and affection. Persons here and there are seen weeping. A few more seconds pass and we are at Lancaster. Probably five or six hundred workmen of the locomotive works, with their wives, are present. The cars are now locreasing their speed, and Lancaster is lost to the view.

2:15—We are now at Parkersburg. 2:50—We are now at Scottsville. From the ime of leaving Harrisburg till we reached The day seemed to be appropriately ob

erved by all.

Philadelphia—We arrived at the Broad Street Station at 4:30, two hours earlier than the sched-ule time originally announced, in order to af-ford more of daylight for the display. The

ule time originally announced, in order to afford more of davlight for the display. The corpse was transferred to the hearse, which is of elaborate finish; the coffin was covered with the American flag, and surmounted with flowers. It occupied an elevated position. Owing to some mismanagement the procession did not move till six o'clock. The military, both black and white, made a finedisplay. The city troops acted as the body-guard to the corpse.

In the procession were the Mayor, Council, and other municipal officers, Federal officers of the army and navy, officers of the Judiciary, members of the Legislature, members of Congress, and Representatives of foreign courts, and numerous others of distinction. The fremen and other organizations were represented. The Fenians, Odd Fellows, and colored men also appeared as members of charitable and other societies, with appropriate badges.

The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing through the streets. When the old State-house having been reached, the corpse was taken into Independence Hall, where it was placed near the bell which first proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The houses, with but few if any exceptions, were in mourning. At least two hundred thousand souls must have seen the processons, were in mourning. At least two hun-red thousand souls must have seen the proces-

The corpse, while lying in state to-night, was visited by thousands of persons, for whose admittance many issued cards. To-morrow the door will be thrown open to the public, and closed at midnight. The city authorities have extended to the funeral party hospitalities at the Continental Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. The body of the President was visited by thousands during the night. Before daylight lines were formed east and west of Independence Hall, passing in by two stairways through the front windows and out by the rear into the square. By ten o'clock these lines extended at least three miles from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers, thousands occupying three or four hours before accomplishing their object of seeing the remains. About dimer time the inseeing the remains. About dinner time the in-flux of the people fell off considerably. Dur-ing the afternoon the number again increased, and was maintained in lines extending about evening.

a mile, which again diminished towards SECOND DESPATCH. The corpse was exposed at Indepen ged to retire disappoint ot till after midnight that the coffin-lid was

placed. Ex Governor Wallace, of Idaho Territory. and Gov Pickering, of Washington Territory, are with the funeral party as representatives of those Territories. We are joined to-day at Philadelphia by Hon Richard Wallack, Mayor f Washington, who accompanies us to Spring eld. Others will unite before we leave here -morrow. Gan. Dix and staff will arrive of

light.
The Philadelphians have done ever thing possible to show their respect for the q.e. inguished dead. The ladies appear with mouning bedges on their left shoulders, and this custom has become so general that its non observance is noticed.

NEW YORK, April 23. New York, April 23.

Harrangements for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln in this city to-morrow and for the obseques on Tuesday were completed yesterday. The canopy under which the body is to be placed, extending from the door of the Governor's room, is being richly onamented in front, and near the top will be placed the bust of the late President. The sides of the canopy will be covered with black cloth, and the bier with black velvet. From the centre of the interior a splendid chandelier the centre of the interior a splendid chandelier will suspend, the light falling in the direction of the face of the corpse, and a chandelier will be placed on each side of the canopy.

The funeral cortege will move from the City Hall on Tuesday evening, at one o'clock P. M., and during the time it is in motion the Church and fire belis will be tolled. A meeting, which

and fire bells will be tolled. A meeting, which is to be held in Union Square, assembles at ten o'clock, when religious services will be held and an address delivered by Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The meeting will be adjourned in time for those ttending it to join the procession.

Mayor Gunther yesterday issued a proclamation requiring the suspension of business to-morrow and Tuesday. Meetings to take proper action in the last solemn honors to the remains of our loved President were held by

everal additional organizations of the city yes terday.

The Herald has a report that Gen W. H. The Herald has a report that Gen W. H. Lee succeeded in getting through with his command from Virginia, and joined Johnston.
The Times calls attention to the brutal treatment of our prisoners in the South, and says Gen Lee is responsible for all tims rebel barbarity, and it demands that there shall be less buddit on of Gen. Lee by the Northern press and people.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, via CAIRO, 23. Capt. Toms, two mates, and five seamen, of the back Louisa, from New York, were drowned March 20th, by the boat capsizing on the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is reported that Jeff Davis crossed the Mis-sispipt river at Tunica Bend, accompanied by Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escap-ing the observation of the naval forces. general Canby has issued an order prohibit-

g all persons, not connected with the army, om going to Mobile.

It is said that Kirby Smith has disbanded his a my, they returning home.

The Delta says: The Milwaukee, sunk in Mobile Bay, will prove a total loss.

Mobile Bay, will prove a total loss.

New York, April 23.

In the reply to the Indiana delegation President Johnson yesterday thanked Gov. Morton and members, and referred them to his past action as an indication of his future policy. He declared that treason was the highest crime known to the laws, and should be punished. Thet after making treason odious every Union nan and government should be remembered out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering on the country. He would offer amnesty to the masses who had been deladed, but would punish justly, and without auger, all the political leaders. He said it was a high constitutional obligation. We have to secure each of the States in the possession and e joyment the republican form of government with the peculiar institutions and by the overtirow of the rebellion. We lose that feature, but it was a State when it went into the rebellion, and when it comes out without the instilion, and when it comes out without the insti-tutions it is still a State. In adjusting and put-ting the government on its legs again, the work just passed into the hands of its friends.

cial Order, No. 58.

ntil absolute peace is arranged, the line pe until absolute peace is arranged, the line passing through Chapel Hill JUniversity, Curham
Station, and West Point, on the Neuse, will
reparate two armies, each army commander
will group his camps entirely with a view to
comfort, health, and good police. All details
of military discipline must still be maintained.
The General hopes and believes that in a very
lew days it will be his good fortune to conduct
out all to your homes. The fame of this army
for fortitude, courage, and discipline, is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer
und man see that it is not stained by any act of

ed all over the world. Then fet each officer not man see that it is not stained by any act of ulgarity, rowdyism, and petty crimes. The stairty will patrol the front of the lines. Gen. loward will take charge of the district from takeigh up to the cavalry, Gen. Slocum to the fro of Raieigh, and Gen. Schodield in Raieigh, undertermasters and Commissaries will keep heir supplies, and the Railroad Superiatendent ill arrange depots for the convenience of each perstal army.

Parate army.

By order of General Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G. L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.
Advices from Newbern say that a large number of members of the North Carolina Legisature arrived there on the 19th for the purpose of negotiating with Sherman with a view to restore North Carolina to the Union.
Lieutenant-General Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon on the steamer Martha Washington, from Washington, and proceeded southward on the steamer Albambra.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 23, 9 P. M. Jon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that the Sec State is doing quite as well as could be ex-cted. Mr. Fred Seward is somewhat stronger

d less restless than he has been heretofore.

Very respectfully,

J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon-General. NEW YORK, April 22. The Tribune's Washington special says, that, while President Lincoln was in Richmond, ludge Campbell told him that in an interview with Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, and Benjamin, ust before they left, he said to them, that, as here was no hope for the Confederacy, and Mr., incoln could not recoviete with them he incoln could not negotiate with them, he Lincoln) would negotiate with the States and ecognize the right of the Virginia Legislature

control the troops of this State. He then told Mr. Lincoln that if he would ermit that body to convene it would doubtless ecall the Virginia troops from the field. Mr. Lincoln cautioned Judge Campbell against my misunderstanding, and gave in writing ampton Roads interview, to which he adds other, that, in case the leaders persisted in he war, their property should be releatless!

On the way to Washington Mr. Lincoln wrote On the way to Washington Mr. Lincoln wrote in order to Gen. Weitzel to permit the Virginia egislature to convene in Richmond for the purces of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the rebel army, but not to allow the use if any treasonable language, nor the doption of treasonable measures, but on the ery day of his death he received a letter from udge Campbell, tinged with the usual rebel inclence, ignoring altogether the proposition hich the President had made to him, and urging nat though the power of the Confederacy was alch the President had made to him, and urging at though the power of the Confederacy was stroyed the spurit of the Southern people was ill unbroken. If you wish to conciliate them said it would be wise for you to grant an am-sty, and necessary for you to treat with leni-cy their leading, public, was and sole their their leading public men and seek their ance. This was too much even for Mr. I's course as ungrateful and outrageous, anwhile the surrender of Lee's army obviat-the necessity for convening the Virginia dislature, and he sent an order countermand-

ng the call. REBEL RAID -A correspondent from Alpine ines, Tenn., gives an account of a raid of uerillas, made on the 12th inst. The thieves tole a fine mare belonging to Captain Warren, ix Government mules, a lot of commissary ores, and a few pistols. They exchanged their ags for the good clothes of the gentlemen surintending the mines, even going so far as to ske the shoes off of the feet of two young lalies, daughters of one of the gentlemen. After athering up all they could the gang retired to the mountains.

Twenty-five soldiers, who have recovered m sickness, reported at Barracks No. 1 yeserday. They are from various points. A REFEL OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE ASSASSI-NATION OF MB, LINCOLN.

Headquarters Came Chase, Ohio, \{\}
April 20, 1865 \{\}
To the Editors of the Cincinnati Commercial:
Colonel Hawkins, Confederate prisoner of
war, desires me to forward to you for publication the inclosed letter. on the inclosed letter.

I have no doubt the letter contains the true inents of its author.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. P. RICH ARDSON,

Brevet Brigadier-General Comd'g Post.

FFICE OF AGENT FOR C. S. PRISONERS,

CAMP CHASE, Ohio, April 18, 1865. I desire, through your columns, to expr y profound abhorrence of the deeds resulting the death of President Lincoln. I wish also mention that in passing through the prisons, here are still confined several thousand of my here are still confined several thousand of my omrades, I heard of no one so fallen from the entiment on every side was that of indigna-ion at so cowardly an attempt, and of regret at its successful completion.

In the name of Right, let the obloquy and the In the name of Right, let the obloquy and the unishment fall in united horror upon the unity, but not upon men who have had neither art nor lot in the matter; who, in other affairs, say have erred in judgment, but certainly not heart, since countless sacrifices attest their incerity; and whose strength in case of ultimate Federal success, can be merged once ore in the common resources far more readily of the Divine policy of brotherly kindness, than

Over the ark of a wise Government two ervant,

MARRIED, On the 18th inst., at the East Baptist Church, by the stor, Rev. R. M. Dudley, Mr. J. F. Mappin to Missou Bremaker, all of this city.

At the Fourth-street Baptist Church, on the 19th insty the Rev. Mr. Lerrimer, Captain Geo. J. TRUMBUL Miss ADDIS M. HUTCHINSON. MISS ADDIS M. HUTCHINSON,
In Lexington, Ky., on the 17th inst., at Christ Church,
Rev. Mr Shipman, Jerome Buog, of New York
Sy, to KATE Mo'SRATH, of Louisville, the Church, by the
In Frankfort, April 18th, at Ascension Church, by the
ev. Dr. Craik, of Louisville, the Rev. Ww. F. B.
GGRON. Rector elect of St. Paul's Church, Springfield,
t, to Condentia W., daughter of Hon. Thomas S.
uge. of Frankfort.

n the city of Jeffersonville, on the 17th inst., Mr. n this city on the 18th inst., Mr. WM. B. MURPHY, in the 67th year of his age. the 15th inst., RICHARD EXCRY, infant son of J. and Carrie A. Lindenberger. In this city, on the morning of the 17th inst., of compution, Mrs. Mary A, wife of Henry S. Mo.s. in the th year of her age.

On the 18th inst., at 5½ A. M., of pneumonia, Lizzus tack, infant daughter of O. M. and Jennie Appley, of seven months and fifteen days. On Friday evening, the 21st inst., ANNE MARY, oungest daughter of E. Hutchings, Esq. aged three tears and two months. on the 21st of April, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mr. Albert

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOUENAL, SATURDAY, April 23, 1865. e have no material change to note in money matters.

r banks centinue to work close, making very few cans and accepting none but first-class paper. Quarter-master's vouchers are better at 8@10 H cent off. Some of late date were bought as low as 6 H cent discount. They are converted into 7.30 bonds. The notes of the Bank of Ashland and the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky are still thrown out by our bankers, no arrangen having yet been made for their redemption here. ( light upward turn. To-day it opened in New York at 49%, rose to 50%, and closed at night at 48% premium. re brokers were queting gold, silver, exchange, &c.,

Siver gar Several gar New York par Philadelphia do Boeton do Baltimore do
Baltimore & 263% dis
Q. M. Vouchers, City & 86410 dis
do do country. Nominal.
Orders on Washington. Nominal. Orders on Washingt BANK NOTE LIST. ETED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOUR BY MESSES. HENT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY. PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes, with the ex-1 dis. Illinois—Solvent...

% dis. Michigan...
Iowa...
Wisconsin-3 dis. 1 dis. 5@10 dis. 5@7 dis. 60 dis. 60 dis. 37@40 dis. 20 dis. Te

at the week; sales of 76 \$ cent at \$4 20; 98 \$ cent at

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE A quiet market and p fees remain anchanged. We quote bale-rope 10@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@25, and bal wine at 21@23c.

Bacquee—A quiet market at 22@226 '8 yard.'
Encoms—We quote at 83 50@5 50 '8 dozen.
Baconcoun—In demand at the factories, with ealer at

\$75@375 Bun.
Brans-Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices full and nominal at \$2 10@2 25, according to quality.
CHESE. There was a fair demand during the week, ed prices are steady at 111/4 122c for rve, 22%@23%c for Hamburg, and E. D. at 34@35c.

COTTON YARNS-Prices declined, and we note seles at 42c for No. 500, 39c for No. 500, and 35c for No. COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK-Unchanged: We

ording to quality. COAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg is retailing at 30c per Corn.—The receipts were light, and prices are ady, and we quote at 80@85c for ear, and 85@ r shelled.

er shelled.

COENMEAL—Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 400 \$1 45 \$ bushel.

Eggs—In demand at 22@22c \$ dozen. FLOUR—The market during the week was quiet and dull. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, with alles of extra family at \$483 50. FEATHERS—Market quiet, and prices nominal at 450

GROCERIES—The market was fair in the jobbing way, and prices were steady. We quote common to prime coffee at 31@33%: island sugars at 15@17e; New Orleans at 18@19c; hard refined sugars at 20%@ 21c; New Orleans molasses at \$1 20@1 25. Rice 14%c. GREASE—Remains unchanged, and we quote at 4c r brown, 4% c for yellow, and 5c for white. Tallow

HEMP.—The market is quiet, and there is very little ffered. Prices nominal.
Hinns—Prices were steady, and we quote green at [6]5c, green ealted at 7½6s, and flint at 12½c.
Hay—There was a moderate demand during the week

and we quote from store at \$29@30 W ton, and \$25@9 on arrival for hard pressed, and \$34.3.35 for loose pressed.

Baled straw commands \$15.317.

Hors—Selling at 18.32tc for old and 43.45e for the lnox AND STEEL—We quote pig from at \$50.30. stone coal bar at 6c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s. c., at 8, c.c. 10c, Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows; cast 40c

American 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 35, craw-ley 35, Am. Sp'g 18@19, Eng. Sp'g 18@20, toe 20c; plough slabs 17, and plow plates at 18c. Liconicz—We quote M. F. as 45c, and R. R. at 45c, Lives An Cemerst—Market steady at \$1 76@3 for lime, and \$275@3 \$ bbl for hydraulic coment, and \$5

@6 for plaster.

LEATHER—Prices unchanged. We quote as follows. Sole—Oak 49c, hemlock 35@42c, harness 40@42c, skirt-ing 48@50c, bridle per doz.. 845@52, calf skins, city \$1 50@1 75, and French \$2 50@3 7 1b.

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices uncl We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@20c. Shot, patent \$6: buckshot \$6 50.

Malt—Prices unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45.

\$1 65 % bushel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote black sweet % manusactured to a 2000—we quote black sweet 32 and 10s at 736,78c, %s at 756,78, navy 18s. 706,75, do %s 167,8c; bright 18s \$1506175, medium \$1206140, do 95@\$1 00, 10s and 1/s 90@\$1 00; common the 65@75c MACKEREL-Market steady and prices unchanged

....\$30 00 .... 21 59 .... 21 19 .... 19 50 .... 13 59 .... 17 50 NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 ke and upwards as follows: 10d at \$5 50, 3d at \$5 75, 6d at \$6 00, 4d at \$6 25, 3d at \$7 25, 2d at \$8 25. Horsethoe nails at 30@40.

Cils—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at \$1 90@1 %

al at 73@78c, linseed at \$1 25, benzine at 55@60, lu-icating at 50@81 00 @ gallon. OATS-Market quiet and prices firm at 70@75c from OIL CARE-No demand, and prices are entirely nom Provisions—There was a quiet market throughout he week, and we quote lower, as follows: Clear sides at 18@18%c: no ribbed sides on the market; shoulders

015%e; plain hams at 17%@1°c; uncanvassed sugar-red at 19%@2°c; Stagg's canvassed 22%@23c; lard tierces 18@18%c; in kegs 21%@22c; no mess pork or he market. POWDER-Unchanged, at \$13611 50 % keg for rifle.

RAGS-We quote at 5@7c & ib, arcording to quality.
RYE-The market was quiet and dull, and prices are SOAP-Lower, German soap 11c, and palm soas 10e % 15.

STARCU—We quote at 8%@8%c.
Toracco—The market was fair throughout the week. nd there is no material change in prices since Satu day last. 
 day last.
 526 hhds.

 Seles during the week.
 535 m.

 revious week.
 535 m.

 Receipts during the week.
 538 m.

 previous week.
 782 m.

 Of the 526 hogsboads sold during the week.
 59 ware.

\$6@6 80, 7 at \$7 10@7 50, 10 at \$8@8 90, 3 at \$0@9 75, 3 \$21, 1 at \$23 25, 1 at \$24 and 2 at \$25@25 25 \$2 100 lbs. Bids on 27 hhds were rejected. We quote the different grades as follows: Facts ugs \$3@4 90, good lugs \$5@6 60, ec

rates: 3 at \$3 45@3 50, 18 at \$4@4 95, 19 at \$5@5 85, 8 at

medium leaf \$10@12 75, fair leaf \$13@16 75, good to fine leaf \$17@25. TINNERS' STOCK-We quote plates I. C. X by XV at

Tibs No. 1, per doz.

Tubs No. 2, per doz.

Tubs No. 3, per doz. 3 50 We quote red at \$1 :0@1 40 and white at \$1 40@ WHISKEY-The market was dull during the week.

nd prices were nominally hold at \$2.10 @ gallon,
Wool-Market dull, and prices nominal,
Window Glass-We quote as follows: 8x12-85-40, x12 at \$5 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 3 box by the quantity. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. SHELDY HOUSE—Donaldson & Robertson.
LOUISVILLE, April 22, 1965.

LOUISVILLE, April 23, 1865.
The receipts and sales of cattle at this yard during the sat week have been small, and but little business has een done. Prices have advanced about 50c per 199ose during the past week on all grades of cattle. Hogs—The arrivals small, and prices advancing. The upply is not equal to the demand. They have advanced about \$3 per 100 lbs. gross since last report. Cattle-No. 1 fat cows and steers at from \$3% (20),

cond quality at from \$6%@7%, and common and ough at from \$4%@4% per 100 lbs gross. Hogs-No. 1 fat butcher hogs are worth from \$10% %, and shoats at from \$9@10 per 100 De gross. Sheep-At from \$61/08 per head. RECEIPTS.

LOUISVILLE, April 39, 1985. The cattle market during the past week has and none are left unsold. The receipts of sheep were fair, but prices were a The receipts of hogs were light, and prices a shade

higher. \$3 50, fair to good \$6@7, common and rough \$4 50@5 25 \$2 100 fbs gross. Sheep-Sold at \$6 50@3 50 for good quality, wool on, and at \$4 50@6 sheared, live weight.

Hogs—Sales range from \$3@10 \$3 100 lbs, gross weight.

GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT. BREMEN, March 29, 1865. buyers, Maryland—Sales 116 hhdsordinary to good ordinary at 66@% grots. Prices show a decline of at least 1/6 % grots, 28 hhds sold to arrive, ordinary to fine, at 9% grots; 38 hinds come to grots in the grots, and the grots, and the grots, and the grots of the grots, and the grots of the grots, and 24 hinds continuously the grots, and 24 hinds continuously light at 65 grots. Sier-Sales of 55 blas ordinary manufactured at Sier-Sales of 55 blas ordinary manufactured at 667 thalers 14 blas manufactured middling and fine were at 55,680 thalers and 45 blas ordinary beown tripped at 35,684% thalers \$100 lbs.

Stocks of Bay Ohio Md G'd L'f Ky St'ma at 22d March... 50 592 1,785 116 6,527 873 Sales...... 116 21 68 132

Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers, rmplete.

In the four Horse Threshers alone, with is rought from cylinders.

Two and Four Horse Lever Powers alone.

One and Two Horse Endless Chain Powers, Thresh-

One and Two Horse Endless-Chain Powers alone, One and Two Horse Endless-Chain Powers alone, Circular Saw Mills, 24 inch saw and frame for say Circuias Saw Mills, 23 inch saw and frame for easy re-wood.
Single and double Hand Corn-Shellers,
Sondiere's 40 knife Straw-Cotters, Nos. 1 and 3,
Kentneky Cider and Wine Mills,
Louisville Improved Cast Ploughs, 1 and 4 horses,
Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.

3 dis. Stocks at 29th March 50 592 1,660 96 6,459 741 CARL FOCKE, WIDOW, & SON.
Represented in New York by C. W. WALTER,
19 South William street. Farming Machines and Implements. WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A LARGE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

BESSWAX-We quote nominal at 45/250c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22. The following important order by Gen. Sher-HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION, IN THE? FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.

work just passed into the hands of its friends. The State is to be nursed till it again gets strength. It must be nursed by its friends—not snothered by its enemies. The President mentioned the fact that Indiana was the first that named him for Vice President, and he returned his thanks for her confidence. His speech was frequently applauded.

The Herald says: To-morrow the President will receive the delegation from Michigan and the refugers in Washington. After to-morrow right no more delegations will be received.

Fourters Mongage, April 22.

The Communding General announces to the a my the suspension of hostilities and the agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and prices are nominal at \$1@1 10.

cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes, with the exception of the Bank of Ashland and the Farmers' Bank.

We also manufacts to every various of CARRIAGE, Send for illustrated Catalogue and printed list of

sion friends. It has been observed that for the
past three months he has been spending money
treely in this and other cities.

There are indications coming to light which
point to the implication of some of the blockade-running fraternity in the assassization plot.

A rebel Assistant Adjutant-General who came
up on the mailboat vesterday, on hearing the
news at Fortress Monroe, said the South had
lost its best friend, and emphatically disclaimed
the act in behalf of his people. He attributed
it to foreign monied interests. me act in behalf of the period. Let was voted to foreign monied interests.

Between 4 and 4:30 in the afternoon of the murder, J. W. Booth called at the Kirkwood House and left the following note for Vice-President Johnson:

Don't want to disturb you. Are you home? [Signed] J. W. BOOTH. Don't want to disturb you. Are you at home? [Signed] J. W. BOOTH.

For several days previous a large, desperate looking man has been stopping at the Kirkwood Honse. He is now missing, and among the papers found in his baggage is a letter from Booth. This, and other suspicious circumstances, confirm the opinion that the Vice-President was included in the hellish plan, and to this missing individual was allotted his death. The Vice-President retired to rest that Friday might about 9 o'clock. Ex Governor Farewell,

motion, and both gentlemen were so much tied that for a moment they were mutually affected that for a moment they were mutually obliged to support each other to avoid falling. Governor Farwell soon recovered his presence of mind, and, to guard against further calamities which he believed menseed the heads of the Government, took the precaution to lock the door and extinguish the gas, which had been dimly burning in the room.

After giving warning below he went and procured a guard. Either the miscreant, to whom this part of the work was assigned, qualied when the time came, or the early retiring of the Vice-President or the quick arrival of Governor Farwell deranged the plan.

In this connection, a singular circumstance is the fact that, some time ago an advertisement

In this connection, a singular declarisation is the fact that, some time ago an advertisement appeared in the Selma (Ala.) Advertiser, which was copied in Northern papera, asking for a million collars, at least fifty thousand of the sum to be in ready money, to end the war and ing the South peace. Governor Farwell had remarked the curious

Governor Farwell had remarked the curious ocument, had cut it out, and had it in his ocket in the Theatre at the time of the murce. Secretary Seward stated in conversation his morning that the Government has for a ong time had information that an attempt rould be made to assassinate the President, imself, and Secretary Stanton.

The attempt was expected on the 4th of farch, and precautions were taken to prevent, but since that time it has been believed that he scheme was given up, and vigilance relaxed.

New York. April 16. NEW YORK, April 16.

New York, April 16.

The Herald says: Simple, genial, generoushearted, honest Old Abe had taken a closer hold
apon the affections of the mass of the American
heapie than any of their chosen favorites since
washington. Prematurely and violently cut
off, he had lived long enough to realize the
crowning success of his great mission, and has
ided in the fulness of his glory, second only to
washington in the hearts of his countrymen.
The name of Abraham Lincoln will go down to
tuture ages, steadily following the drift of events
and the developments of public opinion through
all the progressive changes of this gigantic war

that the lives of the assassins in this horrid business will meet with the requirements of justice, and that justice should now take its course against treason and traitors wherever found.

The Heradi's Washington special says of the details of events preceding the assassination of the President, and of his last hours:

About half past 7 P. M., Mr. Ashmead called at the White House and was taken into the parlor where Schuljer Colfax was waiting for the President on business which had a bearing upon his proposed overland trip. A few minutes elapsed, when President Lincoln entered and shock hands and spoke of various matters.

The President was in a happy and jovial frame

The President was in a happy and jovial frame of mind. Mr. Ashmead designed to see him on special business, but having no time to attend to it, the President took out a card and, placing it on his knee, wrote as follows:
"Allow Mr. Ashmead and friends to come to me at 9 o'clock to-morrow.
[Signed]
"April 14, 1865."
A. LINCOLN."

These were the last words that he pen

bent forward.

The whole time consumed by the assassin from the time of entering the box till his disappearing did not consume thirty seconds.

Major Rathbone has suffered much from loss of blood. He is, however, in good conndition, and progressing rapidly.

New York, April 17.

The following is a private despatch received. These were the last words that he penned. It was the last time that he signed his name to any order, document, or message. Mr. Lincoln finally stated he must go to the theatre, and warmly pressed Mr. Coltax and Mr. Ashmead to accompany him, but they excused themselves on the score of previous engagements. At about 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln stated for the carriers the latter, this The following is a private despatch received by Colonel Sanford this morning, from C. A. coln started for the carriage, the latter taking the arm of Mr. Ashmead, the President and Mr. "Washinaron, April 17—7 A. M.—To E. S. Sanford: I have great hopes of Fred this morning. He has recognized me with volce and eve. The medical testimony is concurrent as to the favorableness of the change in his condition. I will send you word later as to the Secretary. C. A. SEWARD."

Later.—We think the Secretary is gradually improving. His wounds have been rebandaged and he appears to feel easy.

Washinaron, April 17. olfax walking together.
As soon as the President and Mrs. L. were

As soon as the President and Mrs. L. were seated in the cardiage, the latter gave an order to the coachman to drive around to Senator Harris's residence for Mr. Harris. As the cardiage rolled away they both said, "good-bye, good-bye," to Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Colfax, and the cardiage had in a moment more disappeared from the ground in front of the White House. A few moments later a party of four persons, the President and Mrs. L., Miss Harris, and Mr. Rathbone, of Albany, step-son of Senator Harris, arrived at the theatre, and entered the front and left hand upper private box.

A moment before the attack was made, the President leaned forward, restling his head on his hand, in his carcless way, his eyes bent upon the stage, and enjoying a hearty laugh. Miss Harris was in the box west of the President, and makes the following statement: dent, and makes the following statement: "Nearly an hour before the commission of the deed the assassin came to the door of the box and looked in to take a survey of the position of its occupants. It was supposed at the time that it was either a mistake or an excuse of im-

"The circumstances attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon his entering the box again, Major Rathbone rose and asked the intrader his motives. He rushed past the Major without making a reply, and, placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head, actually in contact with it, fired and instantly sprang upon the cuehloned banister of the box, when he made a backward plunge with his knife aimed at the face or head of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbone sprang forward to protect the President, and received a stab in his arm.

"The murderer then jumped on the stage and effected his escape rapidly after having committed the deed upon the President. Mrs. L. saw the form of the President go down from the box and thought Mr. L. had fallen out, and looked to see if she could see him on the floor,

the country to meet within their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies. Responding to the spirit of this announcement, I call upon the people of Illinois, the home of her martyred son, to meet in their respective churches and places of worship on that day to observe in such manner as the paintil occasion shall suggest the solemn hour. (Signed)

J. OGLESBY, Governor.
A meeting of Kentuckians was held last night, and suitable action was taken in reference to the death of the President. J. B. Stewart and Colonels Shuffer and Duncan were appointed a committee to carry the arrangements into effect. The Navy Department has issued orders for the closing of all business at all the navy-yards and naval depots on Wednesday, and for observing the day on board of all the national vessels in the United States.

The report still prevails that Booth has been arrested, and is on board of a gunboat in the Potomac. The origin of the story was in this wise: A prominent military officer came into the Navy Department on Saturday, and said he had not learned the Rooth was constituted. soked to see if she could see him on the floor, source to see it she could see him on the floor, and barely saw the culprit jump to the stage. When all was over she turned her eyes to the box and saw that Mr. L.'s head had dropped forward upon his breast, and at once realized what had taken place. The murder of the President was at once announced. Little Tad Lincoln was in attendance there, and the moment he heard the stamp he fell to the floor. The proor boy was taken to the White Heres.

avy Department on Saturday, and said he nad just learned that Booth was overtaken some miles out on the road leading out from Seventh street, and asked whether the Department would consent that he should be placed on board the gunboat. The reply was in the affirmative. Unfortunately the same officer received later information that the report was not true. The military authorities have received no intelligence of his arrest. had just learned that Booth was overtaken son The poor boy was taken to the White House and was soon quiet. He was insensible from the moment his father was shot until he died, and exhibited no signs of pain."

Yice-President Johnson visited the President during the night, but remained only about an of his arrest.

At half-past one o'clock to-day, Secretary Seward was represented to be in an improving conditien, though he rested rather uncomfortably last night from mental excitement caused from conversation with his friends in relation to recent events. His son Fred. Seward has partially recovered consciousness, and his symptoms are otherwise somewhat favorable. Mr. Hansell, the messenger of the State Department, who was stabbed in the back at the same time, is a great sufferer, but he is believed to be

during the night, but remained only about an hour. In fact, many of those who had rushed to assist in taking care of the President found that their presence only obstructed, and gave way. The number present was reduced to but a few before he drew his last breath.

He died without a struggle, and without perceptible motion of limb. Calm and silent, the great and good man passed away. The morning came, and the rain was dropping quietly from the roof of the humble apartment where they laid him down to die. Guards had been stationed to keep the people from the house, and no noise could be heard in the street, save the footsteps of the sentry passing to and fro, as he guarded all that remained of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln.

All present felt the awful solemnity of the occasion, and no person could have witnessed the touching scene without melting to tears. Secretary Stanton, whose coolness and self preservation were remarkable, could not keep back the silent motions of inward sorrow, which rolled out from his eyes upon his cheeks. Mrs. Lincoln remained but a short time, when she was assisted into her carriage, and with her son Robert and other friends, she was driven to the house, where but last evening he left for the

use, where but last evening he left for the The Dopartment amountee, with profound sorrow, to the officer of most of the navy and most of the care of the lath instant, when surrounded by his

hat the admonition was disregarded

He was about to write, but, as if some one

rdinery in his manner.

The assassin of Governor Seward is believed

o be a man named Settuck, a noted Maryland

Rathbone was not aware of the presence of the assassin in the box until he heard the pistol,

The President had not changed his position

Washington, April 17.

Deputy Postmasters:
Business in all the postoffices of the United

Business in all the postoffices of the United States will be suspended and offices closed from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst., during the funeral solemnities of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. (Signed) W. DENNISON, P. M. G. To the People of the State of Illinois:

The funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate takes place in this city at the Executive Mansion at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The acting Secretary of State has invited

uve mansion at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The acting Secretary of State has invited the various religious denominations throughout the country to meet within their respective places of worship at that how for the

time, is a great sufferer, but he is believed to be

out of danger.
Numerous arrests of indiscreet or suspected

persons have taken place to-day. They have caused much excitement. Reports are current that Surratt is among the number, but this is not true.

New York, April 17.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says:
Booth asked the clerk at the National if he was
going to Ford's Theatre that night, telling him
be ought to, as there was to be some splendid
acting there that night. The next heard of
Booth was a little after seven o'clock, when, in
company with five others, he entered the drinking saloon of George Harry, adjoining Ford's
Theatre, and all of them drank together. The
emphasis of their manner in taking their drinks
attracted attention. After drinking, they for-

another good-bye. Upon leaving the bar-room, two of the party rode off on horseback. After the tragic occurrence, an officer commanding the fortifications east of the city was hurrying to his command, accompanied by an orderly.

New York, April 17.

turning, he saw the man within six feet

ers have probably escaped across

rebel. At least six persons were engaged in the conspiracy, four of whom neglected to per

this morning.

A grateful people had given their willing confidence to the patriot and statesman under whose wise and cheering administration the nation was just emerging from the civil strife which for four years has afflicted the land when the twill he calculus full morn the nation. To

im our fealty was justly due, for to him, under od, more than any other person, are we in ill as a manifestation of their respect for the ex lted character, eminent position, and estimable wis to desist from further prolonging a hopetheir sense of the calamity which the countries sustained, will wear the usual badges of

mourning for six months,

The Department further directs that upon the day following the receipt of the order the com-The soldiers are greatly incensed at the assassin-ation, but are counselled to calmness.

A flag of truce came in from Imboden on day following the receipt of the order the commanders of squadrons, navy-yards, and stations
will direct the ensigns of every vessel in their
commands to lower their flags at half mast,
and guns to be fired every half hour from sunrise to sunset. The flags of the several navyyards and marine barracks will also be lowered.

(Signed)

GIDEON WELLS,

Secretary of Navy.

New York April 15 surrender of his forces as a part of Lee's army. The rebel General, however, refused to comply with the terms of Lee's surrender, but his troops deserted him en masse, and he went to join Johnston.

Many of Lee's parolled men have reached their homes in the Valley.

Washington, April 17.

Yesterday, a gray coat, stained with blood, and which had evidently been worn as an over-New York, April 17.

The Times's Washington special, dated 10 A.
M. yesterday, says: Secretary Seward is decidedly better. Frederick is still unconscious but resting quietly as an infant sleeping. The pistol with which he was struck is very heavy.
Mr. Seward's throat and face were frightfully cut in the terrible conflict, the wounded soldier clinging to the assassin.

Yesterday, a gray coat, stained with blood, and which had evidently been worn as an overcoat, was found near Fort Bunker Hill, just at the back of Glenwood Cemetery. In the preket was a false mustache, a pair of ridinggloves, and a slip of paper, upon which 'Mary E. Gardner, 419," was written. This coat is supposed to have been worn by the man who attacked Secretary Seward, although the weight of the evidence indicates that all the conspirators took the same route—that of the navy-yard bridge. This morning, Detective Kelly and a detail of policemen of the Second Ward, by order of Judge Olin, proceeded to the heave of Mollie Turner, on the corner of Thirteenth and Ohio avenue, and arrested all the inmates, from the mistress to the cook, eight in ail, and carried them to the police headquarters, to be held as witnesses. This is the house where Booth spent much of his time, Ella Turner, the woman who attempted suicide, being his kept mistress. Information has been received by the Government from General Sherman that he was in communion with General Johnston with a view to the surrender of the latter. General Sherman would offer the same terms which Grant did to Lee, and it was supposed they would be accepted. orner, telling him there was a murderer in the ouse, but the sentinel did not feel at liberty to ave his post. Mr. Seward had information of the plot, but this information was so common The assassin was a large and powerful man, The assassin was a large and powerful man, armed with a heavy revolver and bowie knife.

Gov. Seward is not quite so comfortable tonight. Frederick is still unconscions.

4:50 P. M.—The Tribune's special save: Nohopes are entertained of Frederick Seward's
life. The Beerctary shows wonderful vitality.

There is no danger from his wound. It is the
prostration his system received from his first injunies which excites apprehension.

Becretary Stanton inclines to the belief that
the murderer Booth is secreted in the city. But
if he and his accomplice have escaped it was
across the Eastern Branch.

Of the movements of Booth on Friday, this
correspondent says that about eight o'clock A.

M. three men called at the National and inquired for Booth.

Washington, April 17. The Intelligencer contains the following: We understand, from authority which we deen unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified at their concurrent views, and that he placed implicit confidence in the then Vice-President.

Vice-President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.

The Mayor of this city received a telegram from General Peck, commanding at New York, stating information reached here that an organized band of one hundred and fifty men were in

quired for Booth.

The clerk informed them he was not in. After an earnest conversation between themselves they left. Knowing Booth's acquaintance to ized band of one hundred and fifty men were in Carleton county, Canada, prepared to make a raid on Rochester or Ogdensburg.

Sr. Louis, April 16.

The sorrow at the death of Mr. Lincoln is still unabated, and the number of houses draped in mourning consantly increase. Several persons were arrested for exulting over the assassination and uttering disloyal language, and two have been shot and two wounded for the same cause. Business is suspended on 'Change to day, and the time occupied in speeches by several prominent gentlemen and the passage of a series of resolutions expressing great sorrow at the loss of the late Chief Magistrate, condoling with his family, pledging support to be respectable, from his position in society, the Clerk thought it strange that he should be called upon by such shabby-looking persons. They had the general appearance of Southern refugees. They left their cards, which the refugees. They left their cards, which the Clerk did not look at. At about 11 o'clock A. M. Booth was in the office, but presented no unusual appearance except that he was unusually pale.

At 4 P. M. he asked the clerk if any letter had been left for him, and, on being answered in the negative, appeared disappointed and nervously called for a sheet of paper and envelope.

En was about to write but as if some one

civil and military authorities in attending the funeral at Springfield.

Baltimorr, April 17.

Charles C. Fulton, of the American, has just arrived from Charleston and Savannah. At the latter place he learned that Jeff Davis was at Macon, Ga., on the 10th inst.

At Havana, he learned from a bank officer that Jeff Davis had on deposit, in one of the banks there, \$160,000 in gold.

CAIRO, April 17.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order at Memphis efficially recognizing the fact that the rebellion is ended, and revoking several of the most stringent orders previously in force for the government of affairs in West Tennessee.

A deepatch from Paducah announces the probable surrender of the rebel Gen. Lyon's command to Gen. Meredith.

He was about to write, but, as if some one might see what he was writing, asked to be admitted inside the office. The clerk asked him if he had made a thousand dollars that day. With a statled look he replied, soto woce, "No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount!"

He had written but a few words, when he said earnestly to the clerk: "Merrick, is the year 1864 or 1865?" Metrick said he must be joking, and Booth said: "Sincerely I do not!" Merrick says then he noticed he was entirely at varience with his usual deportment. He sealed his letter, put it in his pocket, and left. He reappeared and took tea at 6% o'clock, and left his key at the office.

As he went out, Mr. Brady saw him on the avenue, opposite Grover's theatre, seated on a wenue, opposite Grover's theatre, seated on a horse. At half-past four P. M., in conversa-tion with Mr. Matthews, at Ford's theatre, he talked with him, but there was nothing extra-

New York, April 17.

The Post's Washington special says several additional arrests have been made of Maryland rebels, but no prominent one has been caught.

Another Cabinet meeting was held to-day Gen Grant was present.

At Gen. Augur's headquarters room there was a confident belief that Booth would be arrested

before to-morrow.

The Commercial's special says: It is feared he assassin has escaped and taken refuge in the countains across the Potomac. Fresh devel-pments point to certain parties in New Lee turned over in round numbers 30,000

The mulderers have probably escaped across the Potomac to Moseby,

The ball entered the head of the President in the back part near the base of the brain, took a direct course toward the right eye, struck the orbinal bone, rebounded and lodged several inches from the surface. The ball was flattened. The following is a copy of a note sent to Vice-President Johnson last Friday, but which was only found on this table yesterday among other papers: "I do not wish to disturb you but would be glad to have an interview,

[Signed] J. W. BOOTH."

Mr. Johnson was out at the time and power. or 11,006.
Joe Johnston has surrendered his entire army to Sherman, thus practically closing the war.
The rebel generals expressed a desire to submit to the United States authorities.
The Post's Washington special states that Booth has been traced to Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland.
Passengers from Richmond state that the assassination of the President created the greatest [Signed] J. W. BOUTH.

Mr. Johnson was out at the time, and never saw the note till yesterday.

The wounds inflicted on the Secretary's face have mostly reduced the inflamation and pain caused by fracture of his jaw by the acci-

A man was thrown from a Brooklyn ferry into the river for uttering disloyal language. His life was saved by a passing boat.

Both this city and Brooklyn are enveloped in mourning, and the streets crowded with promenaders all day viewing the decorations.

Geo. Welles, John Gallagher, Wm. Fannings, and Peter Britton were to-day sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for uttering treason-able sentiments.

when turning, he saw the man whalli had too of the President.

The Major sprang toward and seized him. The man struggled, and at the same time made a thrust at the Major's breast with a kuife. The Major received the blow on his left arm, near the shoulder, and at once again sprang for him, but only seized his clothing, which he partly terre from him. able sentiments.

Last evening a squad of patriotic young men visited the house of Mrs. John Tyler, widow of Ex-President Tyler, on Staten Island, and demanded and obtained a rebel flag which has been hanging in her parlor. Ex-Mayor Lewis, of Savannah, a violent rebel, was present, but kept quiet. The parlor of Mrs. Tyler is where secessionists have often met during the war, and was the headquarters of a rebel sewing society. The Commercial's special says: The name of the assassin who entered Mr. Seward's house is Thompson. tore from him.

As he sprang from the box he cried, "Stop that man!" and then, thinking it impossible for him to escape from the crowd below, turned to the President. except that his eyes were closed and his head bent forward.

The Post's Washington special says: There has been no fighting between the forces of Sheridan and Johnston, and it was believed at Sherman's headquarters that the surrender of Johnston's army would take place last Friday. New York, April 17.
The Tribune says editorially: The lamented

head of the Republic was never provoked to the exhibition of one trace of hate or even wrath toward those against whom he was comwrath toward those against whom he was compelled to battle for the life of the nation. Perpetually held up to the Southern people as a
libel on humanity and tiger ravenous for blood,
he not only put forth no paper, no manife-to
that gave the least countenance to their calumnies, but he never in his most intimate and confidential moments indicated a hope that evil
should befall one of these enemies save a
sait should be necessary for the salvation of the
country. The blow that struck down Abraham
Lincoln bereft the Union assailants of the firmest and most powerful opponent of all avoidable severity in suppressing their rebellion.
President Lincoln fell a sacrifice to his country's salvation as absolutely as though he had
been struck down while leading an assault on
the ramparts of Petersburg.

His death sets the seal of fate to the decree
that dooms slavery speedily to perish, not only
in this country, but in all its lurking places
throughout the world. To human vision it
would seem that Mr. Lincoln had fallen at the
very moment when his loss would be most keenly felt. The soldier had done his work. The
hour of the statesman had fully struck, and the
President was ready and eager for the task.
Had he lived a very few days longer we believe
the would have issued a proclamation of annespelled to battle for the life of the nation. Per-

Had he lived a very few days longer we believe he would have issued a proclamation of amnes-ty which would have dissolved all that remains ty which would have dissolved all that remains of the rebellion, leaving its leaders no choice but between fight and unconditional surrender.

We have no special knowledge of the purposes of his successor, but we will not doubt the good Providence which has borne our country so nobly through her past trials will continue her guide and guardian through whatever may still be before her, and that the storm and gloom of the present will specify be effaced by the sunshine of peace, Union, and impartial freedom.

the stheme of peace, 0.100, and impartial freedom.

The World says: By no other single achievement could death have carried such a feeling of desolation into every dwelling, and have caused the whole land to mourn over the sundering of dear domestic ties. Had the country, previous to Mr. Lincoln's first election, forseen what was coming, it would not have chosen for President a man of Mr. Lincoln's inexperience. But if his party was to succeed, we doubt whether foresight and deliberation would have made so good a choice. Any policy which a Republican President might have adopted with decision in the spring of 1851, and adhered with steadiness duning four years, would have exposed the Govthe spring of 1861, and adhered with steadiness during four years, would have exposed the Government to be shivered into fragments by the shocks of changing opinion. Mr. Lincoln set himself to the performance of acts which command the approval, even of his former opponents, and the day which preceded his death was passed in employments more full of promise than any other in the calendar of this momentous war. There will fall into his opening and honored grave no warmer or more plentiful tribute of honest sensibility than is shed by those of his loyal fellow-citizens, who did not contribute to his re-election.

ontribute to his re-election. To-day's Herald says: Our institutions are To-day's Herald says: Our institutions are fortunately of a character not depending on the life of any individual for their maintenance or progress. The process of the American Government is onward, casting its fames as it passes upon the grave of each new martyr, but never halting in the march of its divine and irresistible mission. In Andrew Johnson, henceforward President of the United States, we have a man of similar origin with Mr. Lincoln; equally the child of the people, equal in sympathy with their interests. It is no longer in the power of changing fortune to take away from Abraham Lincoln, as might have happened had he lived, one of the most solid, brilliant, and stainless reputations of which in the world's symple says procedured in the proper procedure on he found its only peer

Between Lincoln Hospital and Camp Raney Men will reperuse that solemn address with ever increasing interest and emotion as if the shade w of his own tragic fate and near and un-

hope, not unmingled with solicitude, for in such a terrible conjuncture as the present as the pres-ent no one can calculate the consequences of a ent no one can calculate the consequences of a false step. Many counted upon his rtaining the advisers of the late President, a favorable indication, and it is greatly to be hoped he will see it his duty to pursue the healing policy on which his deceased predecessor had entered. In an editorial on Andrew Johnson, the Tribune remarks: Had Lincoin lived, we are confident that no Confederate fing would have been flying in this country in thirty days hence. Now we cannot read the future with any certainty, but only trust that behind the clouds are all the stars of the heavens. President Johnson will doubtless soon issue some sort of manifesto setting forth his views, and what terms he is prepared to offer to the rebels, and what advanpared to offer to the rebels, and what advan-tages are to accrue to them from promptly lay-ing down their arms.

New York, April 17.

New YORK, April 17.

The excitement of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln has somewhat abated,
but the sorrow of the masses is not less, and but the sorrow of the masses is not less, and manifestations of mourning are more numerous and impressive than was possible they should be on that day. The draping of buildings is still in progress, and probably will be continued until the day of the funeral. A large proportion of our citizens are wearing badges of mourning. The British Consul has issued a notice, calling a meeting of the British residents, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the assassination of the President.

Archbishop McCloskey has issued a circular, desiring appropriate honors to the memory of the illustricus President.

The Boston papers publish a letter from

e illustrious President. The Boston papers publish a letter from win Booth to the Manager of the Biston oppressed by a private woe not to be expressed in words. But, whatever calamity may betail me or mine, my country, one and indivisible, has my warmest devotion." has my warmest devotion."

The Post publishes an advertisement which appeared in the Selma (Ala.) Dispatch, offering to take the lives of President Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson, and Secretary Seward on

payment of a million dollars in Confederate WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Evening Star says: On Friday last, Booth was about the National Hotel as usual, and strolled up and down Washington Avenue several times. A gentleman of Booth's acquaintance at this time met him in front of the Kirk-wood Hotel, and, in conversation which fol-lowed, made some allusion to Booth's business, and, in a jesting way, asked: "What makes you gloemy; have you lost another thousand in oil?" Booth replied he had been hard at work; that he was about to leave Washington never to return.

Just then a boy came out and said to Booth, Position.
The door keeper at the theatre noticed Booth

The door keeper at the theatre noticed Booth as he passed, and shortly after the latter entered the restaurant next the theatre, and in a hurried manner called for brandy.

The Star says a clue has been discovered to the assailant of Mr. Seward. A man named Atzer Ward, from Port Tobacco, Md., and another named Harld, from the same place, hired horses at a stable on Fourth street two hours before the assault, and disappeared very suddenly. It is known one of them went in the direction of Port Tobacco.

In the forencon several prisoners from Prince irection of Port Tobacco.

In the forencon several prisoners from Prince

In the forencon several prisoners from Prince George county were brought to Washington. As they were being taken to the Old Capitol from Provost Marshal Ingrahan's office, a large crowd followed, increasing in number at every corner, although as precautionary measure the route taken was down back streets.

The crowd was mostly one of all ages and colors. It being represented and reported that the parties were Booth and Surratt, and gaining credit as they reached the vicinity of the Baltimore depot, the cry was raised: "Hang them!" "Kill them!" and at the same time the prisoners were attacked with stones. They were struck several times, as were also the guard.

The proceedings were soon quieted. After the guard were struck a number of times they faced about and made to defend themselves with their muskets. The prisoners were de-livered to the superintendent of the prison, each of them having been somewhat bruised Washington, April 17.
The remains of the President will probably be conveyed from Washington on Thursday be conveyed from washington on Indisany morning to Illinois, by way of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toledo. The time schedule has not been determined, but about one week will be occupied in reaching Illinois.

A highly important arrest has been made here. by the flying missiles Among other arrests to-day were, it is said,

by the flying missiles.

Among other arrests to-day were, it is said, several men in female apparel.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Geo. F. Robinson, a soldher and nurse, who was in sttendance on Secretary Seward on Friday pight, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated.

According to Robinson's narrative, Frederick Seward, Major Seward, and Mr. Hansell were all wounded on the stairs, as heretofore mentioned in the correspondence.

As Rebinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, the man struck at his bresst. In his hand he had a long lnife, the blade of which appeared to be about 12 inches long and one inch in width.

Robinson determined to oppose his progress. He raised his arm to parry the blow, and the consequence was that a wound was inflicted in the centre of his forehead, close to the hair, which he wears turned back. The knife glanced, and the clenched hand, in which the man held the dagger, came down upon Mr. Robinson's face, and feiled him to the floor.

Miss Seward, at this juncture, escaped from the room and ran to the front window, screaming murder. The assassin leaped to the bed where Mr. Seward lay, still apparently in a help-less condition, and gave a tremendous blow at his face. He missed his mark, however, and almost feil across Mr. Seward's body.

By this time Robinson had recovered, jumped on the bed, and caught hold of the assassin's arms. While he was thus attempting to hold

Wasangron, April 17.
Late last night a man, disguised as a laborer and carrying a pack on his shoulder, approached the house occupied by the family of Surrott in this city, and was about to enter, when he was arrested and upon washing the dist for was arrested, and, upon washing the dirt from his face, proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance indicated.

He called himself Payne, and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to sak, in agitated tones, "why he was arrested?" The colored servant of Secretary Seward was seht for, when she exclaimed, "That's the man; I know him by his general appearance and his mouth." The servant then said there could be no mis-The servant then said there could be no mistake. Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time, who probably have a recollection of Suratt's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him.

The man arrested is believed to be Surrott, who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house on Friday night.

most feil across Mr. Seward's body.

By this time Robinson had recovered, jumped on the bed, and caught hold of the assassin's arms. While he was thus attempting to hold the assassin, the latter struck Mr. Seward on the left side of the face, and then on the right. They both got on to their feet, Robinson still keeping a firm hold of him. The assassin reached his left arm over Robinson's shoulder, and endeavored to force him to the floor.

Finding that he could not handle Robinson in that position, he dropped his position, which had been forced against Robinson's face in the hands which was around his neek, caught hold of Robinson's inth the knife. They still continued struggling for a few moments, Robinson forcing toward the door, which was open, with the intention of throwing him over the bannisters.

When they had nearly reached the door, Major Augustus Seward entered the room. Robinson called upon him to take the knife out of the assassin's hand. Major Seward immediately clutched the assassin. The latter then struck Robinson in the stomach, knocking him down, broke away from Major Seward, and rushed down stairs, whence he cannot say.

Robinson received quite a serious wound, some two inches in breath, in the upper part of the right shoulder-blade: another a little lower down on the same side, and a slight one in the left shoulder. Whie struggling with the man near the bedside, he had seized the wrist of his right hand, in which was the dagger, and did not release his hold until knocked down by the assassin near the door, and after Maj. Seward and come to his assistance.

of his right hand, in which was the dagger, and did not release his hold until knocked down by the assassin near the door, and after Maj. Seward had come to his assistance.

He returned to the door after he found that the Secretary had got off the bed on the floor, dragging with him the bed-clothes, and was lying in a pool of blood. Upon going to the Secretary he found no pulse in his wrist, and stated to Miss Seward, who had re-entered the room and asked if her father was dead, that he believed he was, but upon a second examination Mr. Robinson ascertained that his heart was still beating.

The Secretary then said: "I am not dead. Send for the police and a surgeon, and close the house." He then placed the Secretary on the bed, telling him he must not talk. Mr. Seward did not speak after that. Mr. Robinson remained with Mr. S. until 11 o'clock next morning, when he was removed to Douglass Hospital. Every attention is being paid to this brave man by the attendants of this institution, and his condition is very favorable.

his condition is very favorable. New York, April 18.

The Herald's special says: It is reported that the assassin who entered Mr. Seward's house has been arrested. It is certain that one of the assassins, probably Surratt, has been arrested. Saml. Matteson, of Hookstown, Md., the one who wrote the letter found in Booth's trunk, signed "Sam" has also been arrested.

who wrote the factor bound in booth's trunk, signed "Sam," has also been arrested.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 13th gives a rumor that Johnston was about to surrender. A State convention to consist of delegates from all the counties, is called for the 14th of May.

surrender. A State convention to consist of delegates from all the counties, is called for the 14th of May.

The Herald's Richmond despatch of the 16th, says, General Lee arrived in that city, at halfpast 3 P. M., on the 15th. He and his staff were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace. Cheer upon cheer was given them, even Union officers raising their caps to him. It appears by an order issued by General Sherman, announcing to his army the surrender of Lee, Sherman has reached Smithfield, where he dates the order April 12th.

The World's Richmond despatch says: On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, General Ord and Generals Ould and Mumford, the rebel and Federal Commissioners of Exchange, were sitting in J. W. Fox's room, at the Spottswood Hotel, when a telegram was handed in announcing the President's assassination. Ould exclaimed: "That is the worst blow the Confederacy has yet had."

Washington, April 17.

The popular pulse is still at fever heat, and he sight of any kind of prisoner on route brough the streets is the signal for a gathering towd. Numerous arrests have been made General Granger's forces occupy the city. The rebels commenced evacuating on the 10th, and continued until yesterday, when they all The tugboat Alena was blown up by a torrowd. Numerous arrests have been ma ome of the parties have established their in edo yesterday.

There is no movement in the New Orleans markets. The citizens are anxiously looking for

cence and have been discharged, but a number are still in custody, many being detained as wi

the President.
At five o'clock to-day the route by which the

the programme of the procession and order of exercises at the executive mansion.

that as little publicity as possible should be given to the facts which are elicited.

beside, many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores de-

On the 6th, Gen. Stoneman moved via Jack-

were destroyed.

We lost very few in killed and wounded.

Among the latter is Captain R. Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General, of General Stoneman's staff.

nan's staff.

New York, April 18.
The following despatch has been received b

BALTIMORE, April 18.
A gentleman who was at Point Lookout yes

BALTIMORE, April 18.

A highly important arrest has been made here to-day. The name of the party is withheld for the present. He has made a full confession, being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledging himself to be the author of the letter signed. "Sam," which was found in Boeth's trunk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18.

Mojor-General Dix:

Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were ca

HEADQ'R'S MIL. DIV. WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Lieut.-General Grant and Major.-Gen. Halleck:

To an address by a number of clergymen who called on him to-day, the Vice-President replied, thanking them in the warmest terms for their very kind mention of him and for their tendered

support and encouragement. He spoke with feeling of the great personal and public worth of his lamented predecessor. In assuming the grave responsibility imposed upon him in obedience to the requirements of the constitution in consequence of third distribution in consequence of the distribution in the distribu

IN THE FIELD, April 9, 1865.

Washington, April 18.

We think that both the Secretary and Fred

are still in custody, many being detained as witnesses.

Although various reports have prevailed as to
the capture of Booth and Surrott, none of them
appear to have a good foundation. Some of
them were generally believed last evening, but
it now appears most probable, as we telegraphed you, that they escaped across the Potomac,
and are now seeking temporary safety among
the guerillas over the border.

The investigation of the great crime is still in
progress by the authorities, military and civil.
The testimony of a large number of witnesses
has been taken, and it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that General Butler was included WASHINGTON, April 18. The body of the late President is lying in state The body of the late President is lying in state in the East Room. Thousands of persons of both sexes throng the East Room, and it is decorated with the trappings of woe. In the immediate centre of this spacious room is erected the estafalque, and the coffin is within the immediate view of the line of spectators, each one of whom stops a moment to take a last view of the face of the deceased, and many shed tears. The hand of friendship and affection has contributed the choicest flowers to adorn the coffin and make up the foundation upon which it rests. Between half past 9 this morning and noon at least 3,000 persons had visited the Executive Mansion, and there are thousands more slowly following in turn to indulge in a similar privyond a doubt that General Butler was among the victims selected by the His absence from Washington on the he murder saved him from sharing the

At five o'clock to day the route by which the remains of the President would be taken West was undetermined. Philadelphians are anxious that the body be brought to Philadelphia and lie in state in Independence Holl.

Mrs. Lincoln is very ill. Her medical attendants were with her all last night and to-day. By Mrs. Lincoln's special request, Mrs. Welles, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been in constant attendance at the White House since the tragedy took place. ege. Fenor Don Jose Antonia Garcia yesterday pre Senor Don Jose Antonia Garcia yesteruay pre-meted the credentials of the acting Secretary State, and was received as the Charge 'Affaires of the Republic of Peru to the United tates. Robert Barth has been appointed Consul o the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, and also Consul of the Electorate of Hesse at St. Louis, and A. Clausinus Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg at Chicago. Attorney-General Speed, having tendered his quarters to President Johnson on J. street, between Thirteenth and Fourieenth streets, the President will take up his residence there until he is permanently located in the Executive TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHIN

following in turn to indulge in a similar priv-

April 18. )

The Secretary of the Treasury with profound orrow announces to the several bureaus tho teath of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. He died in this city on the noming of the 15th link, at 22 minutes past o'clock. The officers of the revenue will make provides the propriet for the walked. The funeral of the late President Lincoln will take place on Wednesday. The military procession will begin to form at 11 o'clock. Services at the Executive mansion will commence at precisely 12 o'clock.

The funeral procession will move with the body from the executive mansion at 2 o'clock?. M., and proceed to the capitol, where the remains will be deposited in the rotunda, and will here lie in state until the arrival of the committee from Springfield, Illinois, now en route of Washington to receive them. The funeral of the late President Lincoln will a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character and eminent public services of the il-lustrious dead, and of their sorrow at the camity the country has sustained by this affli lamity the country has sustained by this afficiing dispensation of providence, by wearing
crape on the left arm and on the hilt of the
sword for six months. It is further directed
that funeral honors be paid on board all revenue vessels by firing thirty-six minute guns,
commencing at meridian on the day after the
receipt of this order, and by wearing their flags
at half mast.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasure. n Thursday forenoon, an opportunity will be forded the public to view then the details of

NASHVILLE, April 18 Nashville still wears the habiliments of sorrow for the nation's loss. Every dwelling, cffice, and store is draped more or less exten-sively in mourning. Great preparations for an sively in mourning. Great preparations for an imposing funeral pageant are being made. On to-morrow, all business will be suspended, minute guns will be fired, and a procession consisting of all the military at this post, the employes of the Quartermaster's Department, the Legislature of Tennessee, citizens, &c., will assemble and march through the principal streets. The projected funeral procession will be the most imposing ever witnessed here. Many families of known secession proclivities have, either through sorrow or fear, decorated their houses with mourning emblems.

The freshet of the last few days has swollen the river to within one foot of the great March The expedition under Major-General Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the "1st of March, struck the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad on the 4th inst., at Wytheville, Christianburg, and Salem. Between these points thirto-three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and on the 6th, Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danburg, and Macksville, arriving at Grant Creek, three miles from Salisburg. The rebel line for the defence of the town at 6 A. M., on the 12th inst, this line was defended by artillery and infantry, was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisburg at ten A. M., capturing eight stands of colors, 19 pieces of artillery, 1,105 prisoners, 1,000 stands of arms and accountements, 1,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition and shells, 60,000 pounds of fixed ammunition and shells, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 350,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds bacon 100,000 pounds salt, 20,000 pounds sugar, 27,000 pounds rice, 1,000 pounds sugar, 27,000 pounds rice, 1,000 pounds sugar, 27,000 bushels wheat, \$100,000 worth of medical supplies, 7,000 bales cotton, and 13 pieces of artillery were brought away, and all other stores not needed for our immediate command.

We have destroyed the greater portion of these supplies, which had just been received from Raleigh; also one large arsenal machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, and several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed.

We lost very few in killed and woonded

he river to within one foot of the great Marcise. The depth on the shoals is about twenty ght feet. To-day, the water has been at and, with indications of falling. MONTREAL, April 18. Montreal, April 18.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Mayor of Montreal:

Whereas, Wednesday next, the 19th day of May, at noon, has been fixed upon for the function of the Child Magistrate of the United States, the undersigned, Mayor of Montreal, respectfully invites the citizens generally to close their places of business from 12 noon on that day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States, and of sympathy with the bereaved members of his family, and also as an expression of deep sorrow and horror felt by the citizens of Mon-

sorrow and horror felt by the citizens of Mon-treal at the atrocius crime by which the Presi-dent came to an untimely death.

J. R. BEACHY, Mayor. Washington, April 13. President Johnson this morning received a

President Johnson this morning received a large delegation of citizens of Illinois, and afterwards about fifty ciergymen and others connected with the Christian Commission. He expressed his high appreciation of their confidence in him, and made to each party a speech indicative of his public course in the future.

A meeting of the members of the bar and the Grand Jury was held this evening. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That on this solemn occasion we renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of our country to which the best energies of our martyred President were devoted during his eventful and trying administration.

Baltimorg. April 18. Colonel Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:
"Washington, April 18.—To E. S. Sanford: are better. They are sleeping quietly at this hour, 10 o'clock A. M. C. A. SEWARD" BALTIMORE, April 18.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

It is understood that the party referred to as under arrest here states that the original design reday morning, was informed by an officer of one of our gunboats that Booth and the other conspirators, about thirty in number, were in St. Mary's county, heavily armed, and endeavoring to make their was across the Potomac, which was strongly picketed, and no one was allowed to present the product of the present the presen of the conspirators was merely to capture Pres-dent Lincoln some time back, make him a pris-per, and in this way compel a general release f all the rebel prisoners then held by the Unit-d States. When the general exchange of prisallowed to pass.

He also stated that on Sunday evening a small oners commenced, however, this programme was abandoned by him and others as no longer necessary, and he says he refused to have an induce the others to give it up. This is sultantially a correct statement of what the pri ner has so far divulged. He is a well-kno New York, April 18.

The Times's despatch, dated Blakely, Ala, April 10th, says of the capture of Spanish Fort: On the 8th twenty-two heavy Parrotts were within half a mile of the fort, and half as many mortars, while the 12th Indiana, 7th Massachusetts, and 21st New York batteries were advanced to within one-third of a mile of the enemy's works. At a given time the gunboats and all these batteries blazed away, and at the same time the sappers and miners advanced, killing every rebel artillerist that showed himself. New York, April 18.

The Post's special says: President Johnson yesterday said to the clergyman who begged of him to be merciful to the rebels, that mercy to individuals was not always mercy to the state. He also declared to a prominent member of Congress that he was willing to act with the atmost magnanimity toward the common peo ple of the rebel States, but that the unrepentant leaders must be punished. CRESTLINE, O, April 18.

CRESTLINE, O, April 18.

A committee consisting of prominent citizens of Springfield, Illinois, consisting of Hon. J. T. Stnart, Gen. J. Williams, Mayor Dennis, Hon. J. K. Dubois, S. H. Melvine, H. S. Mullum, Esq., and others, passed through Crestline today en route for Washington, to attend the fineral obsequies of our late President, and also to accompany his remains to their last resting place in Springfield.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 18.)

It is hereby ordered that, in honor of the memory of the late illustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUN TER, Acting Sec. of State.

It was stated in a former despetch that the The following despatch from General Canby reports the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which form a part of the defences of the city of Mobile:

HEADQR'S MIL. DIV. WEST MISSISSIPTI,

IN THE FIELD, April 9, 1865, 9 A.M. It was stated in a former despatch that the

person arrested this morning as the person who attempted to take the life of the Secretary of stempted to take the life of the Secretary of State was supposed to be Surratt, but there is reason to believe that the desperado is no other than Thopmson, the so-called French lady, who, it will be remembered, captured the steamer St. Nicholas in 1861, and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which, by some means, he was released. Nothing positive, however, is known of the subject. Secretary Seward is much better to-day. So is Fred Seward, who is gradually gaining his full consciousness. It is now confidently hoped and expected and hoped that both the Secretary and assistant Secretary will speedily recover. In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel yesterday, the citizens of that State assembled at Williard's preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency Andrew Johnson President of the United States. Governor Oglesby, accompied by Senator Yates, General Isham, ex-Senator O. H. Browning, and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of Paradert Johnson in the Treasure build of tured last night. We have 20 officers and 538 men prisoners, and have taken 5 mortars and 25 guns. The larger part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakely is already invested and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be. [Signed]

E. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General.

Heado'R'S Mil. Dry. West Mississipp. I have the honor to report the capture this day of the rebel fortifications at Blakely with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guss.

[Signed] E R. S. Canby,
Major-General,
E M. STANTON, Secretary of War. concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of President Johnson in the Treasury building

when Governor Oglesby presented the delega-tion and addressed the President. SAN FRANCISCO, April 16. Arrived this afternoon—Steamship Goster and teamer Golden City, from Panama, with the mails and passengers that left New York on March 23. The destruction of the Democratic newspa pers last evening was not the result of

in obedience to the requirements of the constitution in consequence of this sad dispensation of Providence, he felt his own individual inefficiency, and the necessity of the kind counsel and co-operation of all friends of their country. This support he should endeavor to deserve by shaping his course to those inimitable principles of right which underlie our Government. He said he had a sure faith, that, if we adhered to those principles, the Almighty would save the nation. He believed that the nation had a great mission to fulfil, and that God would not allow it to perish until its work was done. They had alluded to the murder of the late President, and to the attempt upon Mr. Seward's life, in terms of just indignation and horror. The assassination of any man, high or low, was a crime of the darkest dye, and especially was it diabolical when the blow was struck at the head, the honored head, of a great nation in the very moment of triumph. But this horrible crime was only a part of the greatest of crimes, the attempted assassination of a nation, and he believed the American people felt it to be so. The reason was, he said, crime, and not a mere difference of political opinions. The President closed by again thanking his visitors for giving him at this hour their God-speed.

CAIRO, April 18.

Letters dated "Headquarters Military Division to the Government all through the war. It was effected with such rapidity and was so unexpected that the authorities were able to do nothing to prevent it.

At nightfall the military were in possession of the whole length of Montgomery street, the the principal thoroughfare, and all the approaches to it, thus preventing further violence in that part of the city where it was most to be apprehended. The French organ came near sharing the sams fate, and is now under guard. The Union & American was destroved. The underly were in possession of the whole length of Montgomery street, the the principales to it was most to extended the multipart of the city where it was most to be appr

San Francisco, April 17.

A large meeting of the citizens was held at Platte Hall on Sunday, the Mayor presiding. A series of resolutions were passed, among which were the following, which amply express the feeling in this state: The great, capacious, manly heart of Abraham Lincoln was generous enough to have embraced all with the forgiveness of his loving nature, and in their madness they have killed him. Before his death peace was possible. All the atmosphere was filled with generous emotions and kindness. Now, peace means subjugation or annihilation. God have mercy on the souls of the rebel chiefs? There was great excitement, and the people cheered over and over again. A committee of fifty citizens was appointed to make preparations for the obsequies of the President. All loyal citizens are requested to wear crape for thirty days.

No disturbance of the public peace has occurred since the last despatch. The military CAIRO, April 18.

Letters dated "Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Spanish Fort, April 9," say: The left lunette of Spanish Fort having previously been taken by Gen, Smith, the 9th colored (Bertram's) brigade immediately occupied the fort. They found two brass howitzers, one 20 pounder and one 30-pounder Parrott, 64 Napoleons, two 6-pounders, one 8-inch mortar, eight 8-inch Columbiads, a large quantity of ammunition, no mules or horses, and but few ammunition, no mules or horses, and but few rations. The guns were spiked with ten-penny nails. The prisoners number 27 officers and 527 men. The capture of Spanish Fort gives us forts Alexis, Eugene, and Blakely.

arred since the last despatch. The military e still under arms, and patrol the streets at tervals, but there is no probability of a further sturbance. New Orleans, April 13.—The Times has the ollowing special, dated Lakeport, April 13th: have just arrived from Mobile. The Stars and tripes were hoisted on the batteries and fort Stripes were hoisted on the batteries and fort McIntosh at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, and on the big church steeple.

disturbance.

Despatches from Nevada and Oregon show that those States are moved equally with the rest of the States.

New York, April 18. New York, April 18.

A special despatch to the Post from Washington says delegation after delegation arrives at the White House. It is impossible for one-third the vast crowd of visitors to obtain admission. Mrs. Lincoln has not yet decided whether the remains of her husband shall be removed to Springfield, or placed in a vault under the Capitol.

the opening of the port as a relief to their restricted trade. Secretary Seward's daughter is to be confron ed with the prisoner supposed to be Surratt, to see if she can identify him. Gen. Grant had a long interview with Presilent Johnson yesterday, upon questions con-sected with the war. It is understood that their

nected with the war. It is that the views were harmonious.
The following despatch has been received by Col. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Uncle is much better. He sat up for a quarter of an hour this morning, and was bright and cheerful to-day, and there is a marked change since Saturday. Fred is slowly improving and againing his consciousness. He has spoken twice this morning. He sleeps much of the time and breathes regularly and easily. His pulse and appetite are good. I think every one feels encouraged with the condition of both. The messenger and nurse are both doing well. [Signed] Washington, April 18.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, and J. W. Garret Governor Brough, of Onio, and J. W. Garrett have, by request of the War Department, consented to act as a committee of arrangements for the transportation of the remains of the late President from Washington to their final resting place. They are authorized to arrange the time tables, meet the respective railroad companies, and do and regulate all things for the safe and appropriate transportation of the remains MEMPHIS, April 16.

MEMPHIS, APRI 16.

The news of the assassination of President
Lincoln and Secretary Seward created intense
excitement throughout the city, producing great
grief and sorrow, mingled with a great desire
for vengeance on all secessionists. The city is
draped in mourning. Secessionists deprecate
the assassination and keep very quiet.

MONTERAL, APRI 18. MONTREAL, April 18.

Montreal, April 18.

The public Union prayer meeting last hight was densely crowded. The meeting was characterized by the deepest solemnity, and a feeling of earnest sympathy pervaded through the whole of the vast multitude. Clergymen of all denominations were present, and addresses of sympathy were offered.

sympathy were offered.

New York, April 18.

The city still exhibits on every size numerous tokens of grief. The draping of buildings still progresses, and by noon to-morrow nearly all the public and private houses will bear the symbols of mourning. The day will be closely observed in all the churches. Badges of mourning are worn by most of the clizens. Many ladies appear in public in mourning dresses, and are prepared to discard all gay colors for three days.

The British Consul called a meeting of the British residents, which was largely attended at The Eritish Consul called a meeting of the Eritish residents, which was largely attended at a store-house to-day. Resolutions expressive of deep sorrow at our national loss were passed. Preparations are being made for receiving the body of the Pretident on the route to Springfield.

The 7th New York regiment has been selected as the escort.

The 7th New York regiment has been selected as the escort.
Archbishop McCluskey has issued another circular, in which he directs that the various churches of his diocese be open on Wednesday for public service. At the end of the mass, he says, the Fealm Miserere should be read or chanted, supplicating the God of mercy for ourselves and all the people.

The Herald editorially expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of President Johnson to manage affairs with perfect success. confidence in the ability of President Johnson to manage affairs with perfect success.

The Tribune regards the late murderous outrages in Washington as an incident of a compreher sive plot abetted by the rebel leaders.

The Tribune's Washington special says: A large body of guerillas have been hovering along the opposite banks of the Potomac during the past few days. Our forces had a spirited skirmisk with them in which we drove them after an obstinate resistance. It is supposed they came there to cover the retreat of the Washington assossin. ashington assessin.
Thurlow Weed called to see Mr. Seward ves

Thurlow Weed called to see Mr. Seward yesterday and tried to avoid drawing the suffering Minister into conversation but the Secretary insisted on his staying to hear him talk, until the physician had to interfere and demand his withdrawal.

A number of foreign attaches of well-known rel el sympathics, held a meeting to adopt symbols of morning, which occasioned remark.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.
The steamer Amiral Dupont, which arrived yesterday from Morehead City, brought advices from Sherman's forces. General Sherman having left Goldsboro in his rear, at once struck ing left Goldsboro in his rear, at once struck out for Johnston's army, hoping to be able to give him battle. Johnson, however, kept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has met very little opposition to his march. North Raleigh was captured last Thursday with very little fighting, and that confined principally to cavalry and ski mishing between the advance pickets of both forces. Supplies for Sherman's army are all centred near Rosnoke Island, and the vessels are lying at anchor, awaiting the orders of his chief commissary.

NEWMERN, N. C., April 15, 10 A. M. Newbern, N. C., April 15, 10 A. M.

The supe intendent of the rallroad who has The superintendent of the rairbad who has arrived here from Goldsboro, states that Gov. Vance was captured by our cavalry between Hilbsboro and Raleigh on the 13th inst. The report states that Y ance had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hilboro, with but these instructions were afterward countermsnded and Vance was on his way to Johnston without having seen Sherman when captured. He is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out bis mission. The report also states that Jeff Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro, which is 30 miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro after Governor Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

Sherman's forces entered Raleigh a few days since, and is moving on beyond that after Johnston's army, which continues to fall back without fighting. U.S.CLAIM AGENCY without fighting.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] THOUGHTS OF HOME. BY DR. WM. E. ROGERS, U. S. A. To thee once more in thought I roam, And view the sacred spot—my home— Where early life was blest with sight Of future good, in visions bright, Again I tread the mountain haze

Where sheep and lambs were wont to graze Along the hill, through rocky glade, In green wood thick, in mountain shade, Now further still my thoughts delight Some rock to gain, some dizzy height Where stone, if thrown, is lost to view In sparkling stream of gorgeous hue.

Oh thus to view the landscape o'er, In valley deep, on plain and moor, With fields of wheat and waving grain, The gray-haired sire his hopes sustain Now luscious fruit in clusters hang Along the wall, on bending trees; The freighted air its perfume yields

From acres broad of flow'ry fields. In bloom the earth, its stores so sweet, The insect people gladly greet; The honeyed dews in gentle flow In golden cells their riches stor In distance far the scenic view

Of curling smoke so flery grew; While huntsman hastened with the hounds To meet the stag in reckless bounds, The rushing flames in circles ran; From tree to tree the monarch span Enveloped all in fiery flood Of incense, meet for heathen god.

The scene is changed by passing years; Then moved with hopes, and now with fears And now in vain I lingering stand. The rock-bound coast in distance scan, In hopes to find the landmarks good Offruited fields—where cottage stood.

The evening sky with tinge of red. Reminds us how life's time has sped— In weeks, and months, and fleeting years, Of conflict great, 'twixt hopes and fears. These thoughts come rushing on the stage-We in a moment live an age; Impressions deep. in vivid cast, Since fleeting boyhood's hour has past.

Ah, memories come with pictures, all-And will not wait the time to bide. My passions cool like evening shower The bosom heaves, the heart is sway'd With thoughts of friends in valley laid O, could I now my steps retrace-The evil shun, the good embrace, Once more improve the plastic mind, By earnest thoughts of noble kind.

"Onward, right onward,

Into the Valley of Death, Rode the Six Hundred." But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, the the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Ten-nyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the who are rushing to untimely graves, rollowed by the gannt spectre Dysaptraia. This is all wrong, and should cease. There is no necessity for it. PLANTALON BITTERS, the great Stomachie Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsis. Heartburn, Headsche, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character as if by magic. He who has no excuse for illness is indeed guilty if he continues to suffer. PLANTALION BITTERS may be had everywhere! They are cheap, reliable, and sure!

BUY. TRY, AND BE GURED.

BUY, TEY, AND BE CURED.

On the 16th inst., MALISSE E. FARQWAR, wife of Chas.
L. Farquar.
In Washington county, Ky., on the 2d inst., at halfpast 11 A M., Mrs. ELIZARSTH SCOTT, wife of Col. W.
D. Scott, in the 67th year of her sag.
At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. J. Dudley,
in this city, on the first of April. Mrs. PHERS TRUMELT,
wife of the late Wm. Stilwell, of Mayaville, Ky., in the
UM year of her age. She died as she had lived—a Christan.
In Louisville, Ky., on the 17th inst., Miss E. O.
Yowng, of Christian county, Ky., in her 22d year.

pared by human skill can be.

Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes,

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

and are payable three years from that time, in currency,

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents" " " 8100 " Ten " " 8500 "

81 " " " \$5000 " Notes of all the denominations named will be prompt

expected that its superior advantages will make it the

or are convertible at the option of the holder into

off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

be paid in advance. This is

March 25, 1865-a6 dislm&w4

r vouchers were given.

H. W. HAWES.

No. 313 Jefferson street, south side,
between Third and Fourth streets.

RFFER TO-Hon Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Louisville,
Maj, Gen. L. H. Kousseau, U. S. Army,
Mon. Ben. S. Criee, Columbia. Ky.
E. P. Thomas, er., Attorney at Law, Newcastle, Ky.
aple döméwöm

NEW ALBANY

**WOOLLEN MILLS,** 

New Albany, Ind.

SUBSTITUTES.

\$17,000,000!

NET ASSETS JAN., 1865,

\$3,677,362 71

a6 d12&w2\*

a18 d12&w2

nd one who will not say that Stimulants and Invigoton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extract rants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. Cancers, without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of so ce and all chronic diseases, piles, and sore eyes in their worst stages. No And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human eure no pay.

\*\*Er Residence No. 218 Hampshire street, east of Niuth infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that OWNING THE RIGHT OF THE STATE OF KEN-tucky, with the exception of the counties of Boone, Grant, and Kenton, for the manufacture and sale of the INDIANA FANNING MILL AND SEEU-SEPARA-TOR, we are desirons of selling out the territory or This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOSTETTER'S CEL-EBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and making some arrangements with reliable parties to manufacture and sell the same. The Mill is one of the ntirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent, and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and care for all disetter to us at Cincinnati, O. healthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by

experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Com-Notice of Inquisition. plaint we state, without qualification or reservation, WHERE S JAMES S LANE, A NEPHET that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything pra-

A Physiological View of Marriage-Contain ing nearly 302 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain d'ubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by McTreeing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maideu Lane, Alba-ny, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. marl d&wly By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per

Cancer Can be Cared.

GOLD-BEARINGBONDS These bonds are worth a promium which increases the actual prefit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be en

y furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently Great Popular Loan of the People.

loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private

9. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven series and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Fennes Ivania by patent dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long and his wife, by Deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Laue, his heirs and sessigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to avard an Inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate; which said Inquest was upon motion of 8. L. Russell, Esq., awarded seconding to the prayenge of the petitioner.

Notice in therefore given to all parties interested, that, in pursuance of a writ of partition or interest. A will proved to hold an inquisition on the premises, on MONDAY, the 24th DAY OF AFRIL, A. D. 1865, when and where they can attend if they see.

remises, on MONDAY, the 24th DAY OF 1. 1865, when and where they can attend preper. JOHN ALSTADT. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Match 24, 1865.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO. 100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,000: TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

of stvies) 5 00 to 10 00 each.
300 Ladies' Beit Buckles and Gold
Thimbles. 5 00 to 8 00 each.
200 Ladies' & Gent's Gold Pencils. 3 00 to 6 00 each.
5000 Selitaire Sieeve Buttons (vari-

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS. Magencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts, mari5 dia3maw3m NO. 416 MAIN STREET.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY. JNO. L. STEWART & CO. Brokers and Dealers

Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands, No. 632

Main street, Louisville, Kentucky. Oil territory may be determined by the presence Oil, Gas, and Tar Springs, which are usually found burn when placed upon a not me, emitting a bright fight, all who know of such indications upon land—not already leased or bought—inducements are offered, which may be learned on application to mis dislinative JNO. L. STEWART & CO. GLASSWARE-1,500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for sale by m3 64wim R. A. ROBINSON & QO.

No 77 PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, CINCINNATE DEALERS IN

MELODEONS Of all styles and prices: American and ExcelsiorOrgana

1,500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for R. A. ROBINSON & CO. WHITE-LEAD-Lead hags White-Lead in Oil for madewing R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Less than \$300,009,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are new on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all he subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of

Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia,

New Aldany, Ind.

We are ready to do Custom work
promptly. We manufacture Blankets, Coverlets,
Jeans, Liners, Flannels, Caselmeres, Satinets, &c., all
secured and of very superior quality; also Stocking
Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our
city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods
promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing
collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We
guarantee our goods to give satisfaction, We send our
price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.

Successors to Gebhark Robardson, & Co.

References—H. W. Wilkes, Lenisville,
J. Yon Borries & Co. \*\*

ap? cod&wSm\* ALL TO BE SOLD for ONE DOLLAR EACH!

DRAFTED MEN, OR THUSE LIABLE TO DRAFT, wishing to procure Substitutes, can be supplied on abort notice by calling on the undersigned, at No. 336 cast side Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Loutsville, Ky.

### 3 SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Losses Paid in 46 Years

Rings 30 to 8 00 each, 6000 Ledies' California Diamond Rings. 30 to 8 00 each, 8000 Magle Spring and Snap Lockets 4 00 to 10 00 each, 10000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Hoders 4 00 to 10 00 each, 10000 Gold Pens, Silver extension 4 00 to 5 00 each, 10000 Gold Pens, Silver extension 4 00 to 5 00 each, All the above list of Goods will be sold for one dollar each, Certificates of all the various articles, studius what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, scaled up, and mixed, and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mall, thus giving all a fair chance. On the receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

It is all transactions by mall we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates paying postage, and doing the business. 35 cents each, which must be inclosed when the

\$10 A DAY MADE CLEAR BY ANY PERSON anywhere. Best chance in the world to make a fortune. Everybody should know it. Don't fall to send etamp for circular containing full particulars, alls w4.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO.,

PIANOS From Wm. B. Bradbury, Boardman & Gray, James W. Voce, and Hallett, Davis, & Co., Parlor Gem and others.

MUSICAL LEAVES for Sabbath Schools, We will RENT PIANOS with the privilege of buyfl eoddw8m Prof J. DzRICQLES, Agent.

From the best Makers,

Wanted—Extraordinary II

I ISTEN! LALIES AND GENTLEMEN. AGED AND
L YOU'TE, to no bumbug, but to the religious truth.
Pil tell you how I made \$50,000 in two years, and how
you can size, without any feura. The business is attractive and very refuned. It will suit every rank, profeesion, and mind. I send grantitiously circulars and
information which should be read by every person in
the nation. Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box \$37,
Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio.